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MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT
OF THE
NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

**FRAMED ON THE WEEKLY AND ANNUAL RETURNS, ON THE REPORTS OF
REGIMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS, AND ON THE INSPECTION REPORTS
OF DEPUTY SURGEONS-GENERAL OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,**

**(ALL STATISTICAL INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN THE TABLES
AT THE END.)**

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY TO, UNDER THE ORDERS OF, THE SURGEON-GENERAL.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1876.

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[The Regiments are placed as they stood in the Army List on the 31st December 1875.]

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OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 10th July 1876.

No. 372.

FROM

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to His Grace the Governor in Council the Medical and Sanitary Report on the Native Army of Madras for the year 1875.

2. *Seasonal phenomena.*—The year under review was characterised by a *Seasonal phenomena* prolonged and trying hot season, the mean temperature having been higher than in the preceding year. The rainfall was at the same time below the average, and very much less than in 1874. The most notable result of these peculiarities was a deficient supply of potable water, and this, combined with the depressing influence of a long-sustained high temperature, had an injurious effect on public health, which was also greatly disturbed by a very severe epidemic of cholera, and by the prevalence of small-pox and fever. So far as the civil population were concerned 1875 was, from these causes, one of the most unhealthy years that have been experienced in Southern India for a considerable period.

The following statement exhibits the chief meteorological results recorded in five of the principal military stations :—

STATEMENT I.
Meteorological Table.

Stations.	Barometer reduced to 32°.					Thermometer in Shade.								Relative Humidity.	Sun Maximum in Vaeuo.	Minimum on Grass.	Rain.		Wind.	
	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range in Month.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range in Month.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.				Amount collected.	No. of Rainy Days.	Mean Daily Velocity.	General Directions.
	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	IN.	D.	F.	P.	
Bangalore ..	27-049	26-887	0-245	0-115	27-172	83-9	59-0	29-9	84-7	63-7	20-7	72-7	64-5	66	144-7	56-5	22-20	76	134	..
Bellary ..	28-523	28-243	0-279	0-132	28-379	98-1	64-1	33-9	93-5	70-3	23-3	80-1	66-7	51	129-4	65-6	18-68	55	112	..
Madras ..	29-972	29-606	0-291	0-126	29-835	97-9	69-5	28-3	91-4	74-8	16-3	81-2	73-8	71	137-4	72-0	37-13	94	171	..
Secunderabad.	28-205	27-898	0-306	0-141	28-042	95-0	61-8	34-0	89-7	67-4	22-3	77-8	68-1	63	149-7	61-3	19-67	75	142	..
Trichinopoly..	29-671	29-383	0-288	0-146	29-543	98-4	69-1	28-7	94-3	74-9	20-1	82-3	73-4	63	137-9	71-6	24-67	52	184	..

Necessaries
of life.

3. *Necessaries of life.*—Another result of the light rainfall was a somewhat short outturn of the staple crops. This caused the prices of food-supplies to have an upward tendency. Compensation, on account of the dearness of provisions, had to be given very generally to native troops, but in no case was the enhancement so great as to press extremely on the labouring classes.

Strength of
the Native
Army.

4. *Strength of the Native Army.*—The marginal statement gives the number

Years.	Strength.		
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
1871	28,702	1,247	29,949
1872	28,772	1,321	30,093
1873	28,162	1,493	29,655
1874	28,301	1,663	29,964
1875	27,791	2,465	30,256

of men present, absent, and the totals during each of the past five years. The absent column includes all men absent on sick leave and on furlough, together with those on out-post duty in small detachments, at places where there was no medical officer. The great increase in the number of absentees during the past year is very noticeable, and was, to some extent, due to the increased number

of men on sick leave. Independent of any increase in sickness, the strength absent has for some time been getting larger year by year, which has probably been owing to the progressive facilities for sending away sick men to a distance, for change of air. The absentees in 1875 amounted to 8.14 per cent. of the total strength, against 5.54 per cent. in 1874.

Distribution
of the force.

Military Command.	Average Strength present.
Presidency	2,857
Northern	2,680
Southern	3,174
Malabar and Canara	1,858
Mysore	3,516
Ceded Districts	1,555
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	3,030
Nagpore Force	2,880
British Barmah	2,781
Sangor Circle	2,843
Bengal	607
Total	27,791

5. *Distribution of the force.*—The table in the margin gives the average present strength of Madras troops in each command, including a corps in the Bengal territory. It will be observed that of the entire force 18,238 were located in provinces, not under the Civil Administration of the Government of Madras.

Health of the
troops.

Years.	Admitted.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Invalided for	
				Dis-charge.	Sick Leave.
1872 ..	29,104	895	370	520	670
1873 ..	24,533	820	274	578	540
1874 ..	22,981	867	297	885	636
Average..	25,572	860	313	661	615
1875 ..	22,183	843	357	911	729

6. *Health of the troops.*—The figures in the marginal table show that, notwithstanding the general unhealthiness of the year, both the numbers of admissions and of daily sick were below the averages of the preceding three years. There was, however, a marked increase of mortality, and in the numbers invalided for discharge and sick leave. The statement in the margin, which gives the percentages to strength, puts the facts which have just been adverted to in a more striking light. The most notable feature in this statement is the death-rate, which increased to 1.17 in 1875, from 1.04 the average for the antecedent three years.

Years.	Rate per Cent. of Strength to				
	Admissions	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Invalided for	
				Dis-charge.	Sick Leave.
1872 ..	101.15	3.11	1.22	1.72	2.22
1873 ..	87.46	2.91	.92	1.94	1.82
1874 ..	81.20	3.06	.99	2.95	2.12
Average..	89.93	3.02	1.04	2.20	2.05
1875 ..	79.82	3.02	1.17	3.01	2.40

Relative rates
of sickness in
the Cavalry
and Infantry.

7. *Relative rates of sickness in the Cavalry and Infantry.*—The annexed table contrasts the health of the mounted and foot regiments during 1875, and, as in previous years, the Cavalry were the healthier. The comparison is, however,

hardly a fair one, as the mounted soldier is quartered in the comparatively healthy stations of Bellary, Secunderabad, and Kamptee. The percentage of men invalided for discharge from the Cavalry was, however, greater than in the Infantry, a fact which is explained by the average age and length of service of the Cavalry being greater.

Years.	Service.	Strength.		Percentage of Strength.				
		Present.	Total.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Invalided for	
1872 to 1874..	Cavalry	3,310	3,654	76.52	2.02	1.02	2.35	1.60
	Infantry	81,925	86,058	90.55	3.04	1.10	2.32	2.18
1875 ..	Cavalry	985	1,080	69.84	2.43	.74	4.72	1.29
	Infantry	26,806	29,176	82.43	3.05	1.19	2.94	2.45

8. *Statistics of castes.*—The marginal figures illustrate mortality according to caste, and show a discrepancy in the results of 1875 as compared with the average mortality of the preceding three years. For the period from 1872 to 1874 the death-rate was highest amongst Hindus, next amongst Christians, and lowest amongst Mahomedans; whereas in 1875 the greatest mortality took place amongst Christians, while Hindus occupy the middle place, and Mahomedans again exhibit the lowest

Years.	Caste.	Strength.	Death per Cent.
Average 1872 to 1874.	Hindus ..	16,287	1.17
	Mussulmans ..	11,110	0.89
	Christians ..	2,510	0.91
1875 ..	Hindus ..	16,177	1.16
	Mussulmans ..	10,847	1.14
	Christians ..	2,421	1.32

mortality. The fact of the Mahomedan soldier continuing to occupy this favourable position from year to year is a very remarkable one, and may be due partly to difference of race, and partly to nature of food and mode of living. At the same time it will be observed, that while Mahomedans were the healthiest of the three classes, the absolute death-rate amongst them, as well as amongst Christians in 1875, was very much greater than in the preceding triennial period.

9. *Causes of sickness.*—The figures in the marginal table have been prepared, with the object of showing the diseases which have occasioned the greatest amount of sickness amongst the native troops. As in 1874, by far the largest number of admissions in 1875 was due to malarious fevers, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that, although this was the case, still the actual admissions under this head were greatly fewer in

Year.	Admissions.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Diseases.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1875.	94	822	7,804	1,802	1,015	670	855	787	2,320

1875 than in the previous year. The diseases from which the next greatest numbers of admissions occurred were skin diseases, rheumatic complaints, and eye diseases. In the year under report bowel-complaints were more prevalent than in the preceding year, but there was a marked decline in eruptive and continued fevers.

Years.	Percentage of Admissions to Strength (present).									
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Diseases.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.	
1873 ..	1.3	15.0	25.3	4.9	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	7.3	
1874 ..	.95	4.94	32.77	4.64	2.55	2.57	2.24	2.27	7.31	
Average.	1.12	9.97	29.03	4.77	2.87	2.53	2.32	2.43	7.30	
1875 ..	.33	2.95	28.09	4.68	3.65	2.41	3.07	2.83	8.85	

10. *Rates of sickness as contrasted with previous years.*—In the marginal statement the percentages of admissions to strength in 1875, under each of the chief causes of disease, are contrasted with the average rates of the preceding two years, and require no comment.

Causes of mortality.

11. *Causes of mortality.*—The mortality has already been noticed, and the marginal statement shows the number of deaths in hospital, from each of the more formidable diseases. Malarial fevers and lung diseases show the largest numbers of deaths, and next to these came bowel-complaints. Lung diseases, however, were, with reference to the number of admissions, by far the most fatal, the percentage of deaths to admissions under this head having been no less than 7·4.

Years.	Deaths in Hospital.						
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Diseases.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.
1875	10	50	3	50	21	14

Rates of mortality contrasted with previous years.

Years.	Percentage of Mortality to Strength.						
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.
1873 ..	·003	·02	·08	·003	·08	·03	·04
1874 ..	·007	·02	·14	·003	·10	·04	·06
Average.	·005	·02	·11	·003	·9	·03	·05
1875 ..	·0	·03	·16	·009	·16	·06	·04

12. *Rates of mortality contrasted with previous years.*—The marginal statement contrasts the percentage of mortality to strength from the chief diseases during 1875, with the average rates which obtained during the two preceding years. In every instance, excepting eruptive fevers and dysentery, the percentage was higher in 1875 than the average for 1873 and 1874.

Chief causes of invaliding.

13. *Chief causes of invaliding.*—The following table shows the diseases which have been the chief causes of invaliding, both for *discharge from the service* and for *sick leave* :—

Year.	Invaliding																	
	For Discharge the Service.									For Change of Climate.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoe.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoe.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1876 ..	1	1	21	67	48	30	..	2	11	1	11	189	68	7	63	41	23	8

The following were the chief diseases, in the order of their frequency as causes which lead to the discharge of men from the service, *viz.*, rheumatic complaints, eye diseases, lung affections, and malarious fevers. The diseases on account of which sick leave was chiefly granted were malarious fevers, rheumatic complaints, lung diseases, diarrhoea, and dysentery. These results are quite in accord with the experience of past years.

Rates of invaliding to strength contrasted with previous years.

14. *Rates of invaliding to strength contrasted with previous years.*—The following table shows the percentages of invaliding to strength, under each of the chief causes of sickness during 1875, and contrasts these with the average rates for the two previous years :—

Years.	Invalided per Cent. to Strength.																	
	For Discharge the Service.									For Change of Climate.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affec- tions.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affec- tions.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1873 ..	..	·03	·03	·17	·05	·09	·003	·003	·01	·003	·04	·20	·22	·03	·20	·04	·10	·03
1874 ..	..	..	·02	·22	·11	·10	·01	·003	·03	..	·05	·27	·34	·02	·16	·09	·06	·05
Average	..	·01	·02	·19	·08	·09	·006	·003	·02	·001	·04	·23	·28	·02	·18	·06	·08	·04
1875 ..	·003	·003	·06	·22	·15	·09	·00	·006	·03	·003	·03	·62	·22	·02	·20	·13	·07	·02

15. *Cholera*.—Considering the great prevalence of cholera amongst the civil population in 1875, it is somewhat remarkable that in the native army there were but 88 seizures, and 34 deaths. As some of the regiments were quartered in stations in which the disease was very prevalent, such an immunity cannot be considered as merely fortuitous. On the contrary it was no doubt due, in a great measure, to the various sanitary improvements which have been carried out in the lines of native corps, and to the great care which is exercised over both men and followers during the prevalence of an epidemic.

16. *Venereal diseases*.—The number of fresh admissions for diseases of this class during the year amounted to 458, and no doubt the chief reason for these complaints being less frequent amongst Native than European troops is, that most of the Madras sepoys are married men living with their wives, and, therefore, not so likely to resort to prostitutes as the unmarried British soldier. It is very probable, however, that some Native soldiers may suffer from diseases of this class, yet not seek relief at hospitals, but obtain advice and treatment from private native practitioners.

17. *Health of regiments*.—The subjoined table shows the regiments, in their order of sickness, according to the average of the three years from 1872 to 1874 inclusive, and also for the year 1875. The death-rates in the regiments are also given for the same periods, and the figures in the adjacent column of *serial numbers* indicate the relative positions of corps as to mortality. It will be observed that during 1875 the average daily sick-rate varied greatly, ranging from 1·13 in H. M.'s 14th Regiment N.I. at Vellore, to 8·59 in the 41st Regiment at Cuttack. The amount of sickness in a corps depends to a certain extent on the climate of the station in which it is quartered, and also to some extent on that of the place in which it may previously have been serving. Thus in the case of the 14th Regiment there can be no doubt, that the high standard of health enjoyed by that corps was greatly due to the favourable nature of the climate of Vellore. As regards the 41st Regiment at Cuttack, that regiment has been suffering very severely from fever, the result, doubtless, of local climatic influences. The 4th Regiment L.C. had again, as in 1874, the enviable position of not having had a single death in its ranks during the year.

Regiments.		From 1872 to 1874.						Regiments.		For 1875.					
		Rate per Cent. of								Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength present.				Average Strength.				Average Strength present.				Average Strength.	
		Serial Number.	Daily Sick.	Serial Number.	Admitted.	Serial Number.	Died.			Serial Number.	Daily Sick.	Serial Number.	Admitted.	Serial Number.	Died.
9th Regiment M.N.I.		1	1·11	1	22·71	7	·65	14th Regiment M.N.I.		1	1·13	3	37·29	31	1·27
33rd do. do.		2	1·11	2	29·76	25	1·04	30th do. do.		2	1·26	10	49·68	23	1·00
26th do. do.		3	1·16	12	65·25	11	·76	11th do. do.		3	1·37	13	55·19	17	·85
25th do. do.		4	1·17	3	33·01	3	·44	1st do. M.L.C.		4	1·48	12	54·95	21	·98
15th do. do.		5	1·44	28	92·66	13	·77	33rd do. M.N.I.		5	1·48	2	37·23	20	·93
30th do. do.		6	1·64	11	64·95	8	·70	9th do. do.		6	1·66	6	42·85	18	·86
4th do. M.L.C.		7	1·80	6	46·90	4	·47	35th do. do.		7	1·66	1	36·36	15	·72
34th do. M.N.I.		8	1·80	8	49·04	34	1·15	36th do. do.		8	1·86	4	39·13	4	·29
22nd do. do.		9	1·82	16	74·09	14	·80	4th do. M.L.C.		9	1·86	14	56·27	1	..
16th do. do.		10	1·87	9	58·05	9	·73	Hd.-Qrs., Sap. & Miners.		10	1·98	26	75·04	24	1·06
21st do. do.		11	1·92	5	46·30	2	·33	34th Regiment M.N.I.		11	1·99	8	44·18	2	·15
38th do. do.		12	1·93	21	83·74	24	1·04	31st do. do.		12	2·03	33	82·58	12	·67
4th do. do.		13	1·98	7	47·86	10	·73	32nd do. do.		13	2·05	18	61·23	45	2·81
1st do. do.		14	2·05	4	45·28	6	·64	21st do. do.		14	2·24	7	43·94	30	1·27
32nd do. do.		15	2·24	27	91·49	16	·82	38th do. do.		15	2·34	24	72·61	32	1·28
31st do. do.		16	2·30	24	89·28	38	1·33	10th do. do.		16	2·37	23	70·79	44	2·48
11th do. do.		17	2·31	14	69·80	26	1·05	26th do. do.		17	2·48	9	48·68	27	1·14
1st do. M.L.C.		18	2·35	42	149·27	22	1·01	1st do. do.		18	2·48	30	80·91	34	1·47
17th do. M.N.I.		19	2·36	33	95·89	1	·32	2nd do. M.L.C.		19	2·48	16	57·21	9	·48
Hd.-Qrs., Sap. & Miners.		20	2·50	19	82·02	17	·85	12th do. M.N.I.		20	2·52	5	41·69	39	1·96
23rd Regiment W.L.I.		21	2·55	26	91·20	35	1·18	22nd do. do.		21	2·60	34	84·04	29	1·18
14th do. M.N.I.		22	2·57	13	68·60	44	1·55	5th do. do.		22	2·61	35	87·21	42	2·21

Regiments.		From 1872 to 1874.						Regiments.		For 1875.					
		Rate per Cent. of								Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength present.			Average Strength.					Average Strength present.			Average Strength.		
		Serial Number.	Daily Sick.	Serial Number.	Admitted.	Serial Number.	Died.			Serial Number.	Daily Sick.	Serial Number.	Admitted.	Serial Number.	Died.
39th Regiment M.N.I.	..	23	2.58	22	85.69	30	1.11	29th Regiment M.N.I.	..	23	2.63	21	68.27	14	.72
24th do. do.	..	24	2.64	15	71.91	33	1.14	16th do. do.	..	24	2.64	37	91.43	7	.44
36th do. do.	..	25	2.83	10	62.71	29	1.09	2nd do. do.	..	25	2.66	29	80.29	40	2.13
6th do. do.	..	26	2.88	34	98.63	5	.56	25th do. do.	..	26	2.74	22	63.65	6	.44
35th do. do.	..	27	2.90	23	87.03	42	1.49	13th do. do.	..	27	2.75	19	66.81	26	1.12
5th do. do.	..	28	2.95	31	94.23	31	1.13	19th do. do.	..	28	2.76	32	81.72	38	1.76
37th do. do.	..	29	3.11	38	109.06	39	1.38	24th do. do.	..	29	2.81	11	51.40	8	.45
19th do. do.	..	30	3.35	41	148.45	19	.90	37th do. do.	..	30	2.81	15	56.55	22	.98
13th do. do.	..	31	3.39	17	78.64	28	1.08	4th do. do.	..	31	2.97	31	80.98	5	.29
2nd do. do.	..	32	3.39	40	114.59	27	1.05	Body Guard	..	32	3.14	17	59.84	16	.76
2nd do. M.L.C.	..	33	3.41	32	95.02	36	1.18	23rd Regiment L.I.	..	33	3.22	28	78.58	3	.15
8th do. M.N.I.	..	34	3.55	39	112.09	20	.92	40th do. M.N.I.	..	34	3.31	36	87.38	87	1.50
40th do. do.	..	35	3.56	35	99.43	41	1.44	3rd do. M.L.C.	..	35	3.36	41	110.50	35	1.47
41st do. do.	..	36	3.62	29	93.73	18	.86	7th do. M.N.I.	..	36	3.74	20	67.21	13	.57
28th do. do.	..	37	3.64	36	104.30	12	.77	27th do. do.	..	37	3.82	39	103.68	33	1.30
Body Guard	..	38	3.79	25	90.24	15	.80	8th do. do.	..	38	3.83	42	133.03	11	.57
12th Regiment M.N.I.	..	39	4.82	37	107.85	37	1.21	39th do. do.	..	39	4.08	27	77.40	43	2.34
10th do. do.	..	40	5.19	46	229.67	45	1.88	6th do. do.	..	40	4.24	25	74.83	41	2.15
29th do. do.	..	41	5.20	18	81.55	23	1.02	3rd do. P.L.I.	..	41	4.87	38	92.61	19	.89
7th do. do.	..	42	6.34	30	93.90	32	1.13	20th do. M.N.I.	..	42	5.30	44	167.12	25	1.10
20th do. do.	..	43	6.85	45	197.92	21	.96	17th do. do.	..	43	5.47	43	141.29	46	3.24
3rd do. P.L.I.	..	44	6.87	43	172.62	40	1.42	28th do. do.	..	44	5.72	40	108.18	36	1.48
27th do. M.N.I.	..	45	7.49	44	184.28	46	3.39	15th do. do.	..	45	5.80	46	210.80	28	1.16
3rd do. M.L.C.	..	46	9.71	20	83.50	43	1.50	41st do. do.	..	46	8.59	45	195.62	10	.56

Movements of corps.

18. *Movements of corps.*—The subjoined statement shows the various movements of corps which took place during the year, and it is gratifying to be able to report that the whole of these changes were effected without the outbreak of any epidemic disease. During the movement of the 17th Regiment two deaths took place, viz., one from epilepsy and one from encephalitis.

Regiments.	From	To	How moved.	Remarks.
Head-Quarters and Left Wing, 1st Regiment M.N.I.	Thayetmyo ..	Secunderabad ..	} Part by sea and part by marches.	} En route to Rangoon.
Right Wing, 1st Regiment N.I.	Do. ..	Do. ..		
Head-Quarters and Right Wing, 4th Regiment N.I.	Palasoomdram ..	Palaveram ..	By marches ..	
Left Wing, 4th Regiment N.I.	Anantapore ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Do. do. do. do. do. do.	Madras ..	Rangoon ..	Part by marches and part by sea.	} En route to Madras.
6th Regiment M.N.I.	Cocanada ..	Thayetmyo ..	Part by sea and part by water.	
Head-Quarters and Left Wing, 10th Regiment N.I.	Tonghoo ..	Madras ..	Part by water and part by sea.	
Right Wing, 10th Regiment M.N.I.	Do. ..	Rangoon ..	By water ..	
Detachment, 10th Regiment M.N.I.	Shoaygheen ..	Do. ..	By marches ..	} En route to Madras.
Head-Quarters and Left Wing, 15th Regiment N.I.	Palaveram ..	Moulmein ..	By marches and by sea.	
Head-Quarters and Left Wing, 17th Regiment N.I.	Madras ..	Tonghoo ..	By sea and by water.	
Right Wing, 17th Regiment N.I.	Rangoon ..	Do. ..	By water.	
Head-Quarters and Right Wing, 27th Regiment N.I.	Moulmein ..	Bellary ..	By water, rail, and marches.	
D Company, Sappers and Miners	Madras ..	Rangoon ..	By sea.	
O do. do. do. do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	

Deaths during the March.

Regiments.	Rank.	Disease.	No. of Deaths.	Date of Death.
17th Regiment M.N.I.	..	Epilepsy ..	1	9th Feb. 1875.
		Encephalitis ..	1	6th March 1875.
		Total ..	2	

19. *Health of divisions.*—The marginal table gives a comparative statement of the health of the troops serving in the several divisions. The corps serving in Bengal had the smallest number of sick, and the troops stationed in Burmah were the most unhealthy. In the former the percentage of daily sick to strength was 1·48 and in the latter it was 4·67. The division of Malabar and Canara had the fewest number of deaths, the rate per cent. to strength having been ·49, while in Burmah the rate was 1·95. The command next to Burmah in the order of unhealthiness was the Northern Division, the daily sick-rate there having been 4·36, and the ratio of mortality 1·30. A brief review will now be given of the chief causes of sickness in each of the divisions.

Military Commands.	Serial Number.	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Serial Number.	Admissions per Cent. of Strength.	Serial Number.	Deaths per Cent. of Strength.
Bengal	1	1·48	1	37·23	4	·93
Malabar and Canara ..	2	2·09	2	51·88	1	·49
Presidency Division ..	3	2·38	3	62·02	8	1·28
Southern District ..	4	2·48	4	63·28	10	1·49
Nagpore Force ..	5	2·53	7	82·46	2	·74
Mysore Division ..	6	2·70	5	70·30	3	·82
Ceded Districts ..	7	2·87	6	71·50	5	1·09
Saugor Circle ..	8	3·02	10	101·30	7	1·18
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	9	3·33	8	84·45	6	1·13
Northern District ..	10	4·36	9	95·85	9	1·30
British Burmah Division.	11	4·67	11	118·15	11	1·95

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	..	..	..	..
Continued do. ..	..	..	..	..
Malarious do. ..	126	1	20·75	·16
Rheumatic affections ..	4	..	·65	..
Diseases of the eye ..	6	..	·98	..
Do. of the lungs ..	4	..	·65	..
Diarrhoea ..	6	..	·98	..
Dysentery ..	4	1	·65	·16
Skin diseases ..	14	..	2·30	..

21. *Malabar and Canara.*—The troops in this command were, next to Bengal, the most healthy. The chief causes of admission into hospital were skin diseases of various kinds, to which troops serving in the Western Coast are always very liable. This susceptibility to cutaneous affections in Malabar and Canara may be partly due to the damp warm nature of the climate. The diseases causing the next highest numbers of admissions were malarious fevers and rheumatic affections. The average strength of the troops in this command during 1875 was 1,858.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	7	..	·37	..
Continued do. ..	3	..	·16	..
Malarious do. ..	162	2	8·71	·10
Rheumatic affections ..	97	..	5·22	..
Diseases of the eye ..	16	..	·86	..
Do. of the lungs ..	33	1	1·77	·05
Diarrhoea ..	23	1	1·23	·05
Dysentery ..	39	..	2·09	..
Skin diseases ..	221	..	11·89	..

22. *Presidency Division.*—The average strength of the native force in this circle was 2,857. The chief diseases were malarious fevers and skin affections, but the amount of sickness was on the whole comparatively small. At the same time the occurrence to any extent of malarious fever in a town so favourably situated on the coast, indicates that our sanitary arrangements need further attention. Steady attention has been given to the sanitary condition of the sepoys' huts and lines, but in the vicinity of these are, in some instances, municipal nuisances which cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on health.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	6	..	·21	..
Continued do. ..	43	1	1·50	·03
Malarious do. ..	381	3	13·33	·10
Rheumatic affections ..	83	..	2·90	..
Diseases of the eye ..	83	..	2·90	..
Do. of the lungs ..	85	5	2·97	·17
Diarrhoea ..	84	2	2·94	·07
Dysentery ..	97	3	3·39	·10
Skin diseases ..	299	..	10·46	..

Southern
District.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	17	..	·53	..
Continued do. ..	44	..	1·38	..
Malarious do. ..	584	5	18·39	·15
Rheumatic affections ..	145	..	4·56	..
Diseases of the eye ..	97	..	3·05	..
Do. of the lungs ..	93	4	2·93	·12
Diarrhoea ..	89	1	2·80	·03
Dysentery ..	65	..	2·04	..
Skin diseases ..	231	..	7·27	..

23. *Southern District.*—The troops serving in this division numbered 3,174, and were fairly healthy. Malarious fevers were the most prevalent diseases, but proved much less frequent than in 1874. In the latter year the percentage of admissions to strength for fever was 34·17, whereas in 1875 the rate was only 18·39. Skin diseases also caused numerous admissions, and a good many were due to rheumatic affections.

Nagpore
Force.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	14	..	·48	..
Continued do. ..	10	..	·34	..
Malarious do. ..	1,136	3	39·44	·10
Rheumatic affections ..	146	..	5·06	..
Disease of the eye ..	191	..	6·63	..
Do. of the lungs ..	41	2	1·42	·06
Diarrhoea ..	41	1	1·42	·03
Dysentery ..	44	..	1·52	..
Skin diseases ..	143	..	4·56	..

24. *Nagpore Force.*—Malarious fever was here the chief cause of sickness amongst the troops of this force. The percentage of admissions to strength under this head was 39·44, and therefore almost the same as in 1874, when it stood at 39·39. Rheumatic affections were the next most frequent sources of sickness. The average strength of troops in the command was 2,880.

Mysore
Division.

25. *Mysore Division.*—The average strength of the force in this division was

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	12	..	·24	..
Continued do. ..	307	..	8·73	..
Malarious do. ..	589	3	16·75	·08
Rheumatic affections ..	115	..	3·27	..
Diseases of the eye ..	99	..	2·81	..
Do. of the lungs ..	56	4	1·59	·11
Diarrhoea ..	155	3	4·40	·08
Dysentery ..	90	1	2·53	·02
Skin diseases ..	161	..	4·57	..

under this head increased from 14·64 to 16·75. Of the corps in this division, the 30th at French Rocks was, with one exception, the healthiest in the Madras Army, but there was a good deal of sickness in the 23rd at Bangalore, and still more in the 28th at Mercara. The last-mentioned station has always, owing to its cold, damp climate, proved unfavourable to the health of native troops, but new lines have recently been erected, and a higher standard of health may be expected in future.

Ceded
Districts.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	1	..	·06	..
Continued do. ..	..	..	..	..
Malarious do. ..	352	3	22·49	·19
Rheumatic affections ..	110	1	7·02	·06
Diseases of the eye ..	69	..	4·40	..
Do. of the lungs ..	23	1	1·46	·06
Diarrhoea ..	36	1	2·30	·06
Dysentery ..	37	2	2·36	·12
Skin diseases ..	98	..	6·26	..

26. *Ceded Districts.*—The chief diseases in this division were malarious fevers, rheumatic affections, and eye diseases, the percentages of these to strength having been 22·49, 7·02, and 4·40, respectively. Contrasted with the previous year there was a marked increase in malarious fever and rheumatism; but while in 1874 there were 122 cases of continued fever, not one case was recorded under that heading in 1875. The average strength of the native force during the year was 1,565.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	16	..	56	..
Continued do. ..	183	2	643	07
Malarious do. ..	1,330	8	4678	28
Rheumatic affections ..	138	1	485	03
Diseases of the eye ..	267	..	939	..
Do. of the lungs ..	69	8	242	28
Diarrhoea ..	41	1	144	03
Dysentery ..	66	..	193	..
Skin diseases ..	96	..	334	..

27. *Saugor Circle*.—There was as usual a comparatively large amount of sickness amongst the troops in this circle, and the chief diseases were, in the order of their frequency, malarious fevers, eye diseases, continued fever, and rheumatism. As compared with 1874 there was a decrease in malarious and continued fevers. As regards continued fevers the percentage of admissions to strength declined from 19·83 in 1874, to 6·43 in the year under review. The strength of the troops was 2,843.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	9	..	28	..
Continued do. ..	33	2	108	06
Malarious do. ..	1,003	4	3310	13
Rheumatic affections ..	153	..	504	..
Diseases of the eye ..	92	..	303	..
Do. of the lungs ..	110	6	363	19
Diarrhoea ..	47	1	155	03
Dysentery ..	93	..	306	..
Skin diseases ..	213	..	702	..

28. *Hyderabad Subsidiary Force*.—As in former years the health of the force in this division was below the average of that of the troops in most of the other commands. The strength of the force was 3,030, and the most frequent diseases were malarious fever, skin diseases, and rheumatic affections. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there was a very marked decline in admissions for fevers, malarious and continued.

Diseases.	Died.	Admitted.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	10	..	37	..
Continued do. ..	1	..	03	..
Malarious do. ..	1,426	5	5320	35
Rheumatic affections ..	125	..	466	..
Diseases of the eye ..	45	..	167	..
Do. of the lungs ..	59	3	220	508
Diarrhoea ..	46	..	171	..
Dysentery ..	48	1	179	208
Skin diseases ..	238	..	888	..

29. *Northern Districts*.—The strength of the troops in this division was 2,680, and they were as usual less healthy than regiments serving in most of the other commands. The prevailing cause of sickness was malarious fever, and the 41st Regiment at Cuttack suffered more from this than any of the regiments in the circle. Skin diseases and rheumatic affections were also prevalent.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Percentage of Strength.	
			Admitted.	Died in Hospital.
Eruptive fevers ..	2	..	07	..
Continued do. ..	198	1	711	03
Malarious do. ..	716	1	2571	03
Rheumatic affections ..	193	..	693	..
Diseases of the eye ..	50	..	179	..
Do. of the lungs ..	97	3	348	10
Diarrhoea ..	287	1	1032	03
Dysentery ..	215	4	773	14
Skin diseases ..	607	..	2146	..

30. *British Burmah*.—Fevers and bowel-complaints were as hitherto the most serious ailments in this circle. The fevers were of the malarious and continued types, and diarrhoea and dysentery added largely to the sick list. Skin diseases were also very prevalent. The admissions for rheumatic affections were somewhat fewer than in 1874, but there was a slight increase in lung diseases.

Years.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Invalided for	
				Pension.	Change of Air.
1872 ..	111	9	11	2	74
1873 ..	197	16	21	..	133
1874 ..	204	17	17	7	131
Average ..	170	14	16	3	112
1875 ..	127	11	13	7	70

31. *Palaveram Depôt*.—The admissions, daily sick, and deaths were all below the averages of the previous three years. The number pensioned was exactly the same as in 1874, but there was a great reduction in the number invalided for change of air.

Huts and
lines.

32. *Huts and lines.*—Of late years the efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the huts and lines of native troops have been unremitting, and to the results of these may, in a great measure, be attributed the comparatively favourable state of health enjoyed by the native army during an unhealthy year. Scavenging, drainage, water-supply, ventilation of huts and lines, have all received careful attention; and although much remains to be done, nearly all has been effected that could possibly be carried out with the available means, and under existing circumstances. In some cases the sites of the lines are naturally bad, and so long as financial exigencies prevent the construction of proper drains, it is quite impossible to entirely prevent the pollution of the ground by sewage. Again as to the huts: it is quite easy to describe what a sepoy's hut ought to be, but the native soldier cannot afford to erect a more perfect and, therefore, more expensive dwelling, than the one which he now inhabits. It would be a matter of economy were the State to provide quarters for the native as it does for the European army, but till that be done we can only try to reduce the unhealthy features of native lines and their surroundings to a minimum. The lines now occupied by the 37th Grenadiers in Vepery, Madras, have, on account of the nature of their site and its surroundings, been long regarded as insalubrious, but since the end of the year under report money has been sanctioned to form new lines in a better locality. During the year new lines were under construction for the accommodation of the regiment at Mercara, so that the old ones, which were so unfavourably noticed in the last annual report, will shortly be abandoned.

Water-
supply.

33. *Water-supply.*—Great attention was paid to conservancy of wells, and the water-supply was generally favourably reported on.

Dress.

34. *Dress.*—The dress of the sepoy was generally reported on as suitable and sufficient, but some officers are of opinion that the head-dress worn in certain corps does not afford sufficient protection for the head and neck. The boots, too, of the sepoy have not been favourably reported on, as they are apt to cause foot-sores. This is due, in a great measure, to their being often badly fitted and worn without socks. The men of Madras Corps are accustomed to walk barefooted or to wear sandals when young, but the native soldiers from the provinces of Northern India are used to shoes from their infancy, and in my opinion for actual field service the sepoy of the Madras Army should either have his boots or shoes made in a suitable manner and have socks, or revert to sandals.

Vaccination.

35. *Vaccination* was carefully attended to both amongst the troops and followers.

Hospitals.

36. *Hospitals.*—As a rule, the hospital accommodation was sufficient, and the condition of the buildings satisfactory. The latrines were worked on the dry-earth system, with the addition of coal-tar, and on a representation by me a considerable number of latrines were enlarged. The Administrative and Executive Medical Officers have conducted their duties to my satisfaction.

The usual extracts from the reports of Administrative and Executive Medical Officers and tabular statements are appended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General,

Surgeon-General, I.M.D.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

OF THE

NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

The regiments are placed as they stood on the 31st December 1875.

CENTRE OR PRESIDENCY DISTRICT.

Average strength	3,109
Do. do. present	2,857
Total admissions	1,772
Daily sick	68
Deaths in hospital	22
Do. out of hospital	18
Pensioned	104
Sick leave	158

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	136·03	3·77	·97	1·84	2·71
1873	76·56	2·57	·59	3·11	1·81
1874	56·18	2·26	1·09	3·82	1·95
Average	89·59	2·86	·88	2·92	2·15
1875	62·02	2·38	1·28	3·34	5·08

The following corps were serving in the division on the 31st December 1875:—

Body Guard.
 4th Regiment N.I., Head-Quarters and Left Wing.
 10th do. do.
 13th do. do.
 14th do. do.
 37th do. do.

Deputy Surgeon-General vanSomerén, M.D., was in charge of this division during the year, and submits the annual report as follows :—

Seasonal phenomena.—The principal characteristics of 1875 have been a temperature *above*, and *Seasonal* a rainfall *below*, the annual average in the division generally. Increase of ague and conjunctivitis phenomena. in the cold months was noted in the 14th Regiment N.I. at Vellore.

Necessaries
of life.
Strength of
troops.
Health of
troops.

Necessaries of life.—These have been adequate in quantity and cheap in price.

Strength of troops.—The strength of Native troops has been 3,539, consisting of 2,007 Hindus, 1,274 Mahomedans, and 258 denominated Christians.

Health of troops.—This has been on the whole satisfactory. The health-efficiency of the 13th, 14th, and 37th Regiments has improved, although the 13th N.I. has had a daily average of 19·35 and the 37th N.I. of 16·77 sick. In both these corps, however, the ratio of deaths in hospital to strength was only 0·56.

The following table speaks for itself on this point:—

Regiments.	Stations.	Average Strength.	Percentage of Treated to Average Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.
Body Guard	Madras	119	68·54	0·84
4th Regiment N.I.	Palaveram	325	86·15	..
10th do. do.	Madras	564	76·59	1·77
13th do. do.	Do.	713	67·04	0·56
14th do. do.	Vellore	600	35·16	0·5
37th do. do.	Madras	710	50·70	0·56
Native Details, Mount	St. Thomas' Mount	153	38·56	..
Native Infantry Depôt	Palaveram	94	147·87	16·99

As usual the Native Infantry Depôt at Palaveram swells greatly the ratio of sickness and mortality.

The principal diseases have been fevers, skin diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea, wounds and injuries, rheumatism, general debility, diseases of the eye, and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Their frequency and fatality are shown in the following table:—

Diseases.	Treated.	Deaths.
Fevers	436	5
Skin diseases	405	..
Bowel-complaints { Diarrhoea 105—3 }	207	6
Do. 102—3 }		
Wounds and injuries	117	..
Rheumatism	111	..
General debility	103	4
Diseases of the eye	87	..
Diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis	83	8

Invaliding
and sick
leave.

Invaliding and sick leave.—114 were invalided and 230 have had sick leave granted to them in this division. The numbers in each corps are as follows:—

Corps.	Invalided.	Sent on Sick Leave.
Body Guard	4	3
4th Regiment N.I.	4	6
10th do. do.	50	27
13th do. do.	13	16
14th do. do. .. .. .	..	5
37th do. do.	83	101
Native Details, Mount .. .. .	..	1
Native Infantry Depôt, Palaveram	7	70
Total	111	229

In the 37th and 10th Regiments the figures bulk largely, but the prospect of the former's marching in the cold season rendered it necessary thus to dispose of all men below par. The latter corps returned from foreign service in the beginning of the year, and brought forward all debilitated and sickly men for leave and pension.

Cholera.

Cholera.—Although this disease has been epidemic in several stations, it cannot be said to have been so among the troops or their followers. One case in the Native Infantry Depôt at Palaveram and two in the 37th Regiment N.I. were all that occurred in 1875.

Small-pox.

Small-pox.—This disease did not prevail epidemically, but there was one sporadic case in the 4th Regiment N.I. at Palaveram.

Malarial
fevers.

Malarial fevers.—These have occurred to a remarkably less extent in the year under review than in that which preceded it. In 1875 there were 436 cases and 5 deaths, against 645 and 8 deaths in 1874. This class of affections, however, still plays a large part in causing inefficiency for duty among the troops.

Movements
of troops.

Movements of troops.—Early in 1875 the 10th Regiment N.I. from Burmah and the 4th Regiment N.I. from Bellary came into this division. Two companies of the 14th Regiment N.I.

marched from Vellore to St. Thomas' Mount. The 15th and 17th Regiments embarked for Burmah, and also the left wing of the 4th Regiment N.I.

The Body Guard towards the close of the year went on detachment duty to Mettapolliem and Coimbatore and returned, and the right wing of the 14th N.I. came to Madras from Vellore, and subsequently returned. Both these movements were connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Presidency.

In the early part of the year under review the 27th Regiment N.I. disembarked at Madras en route from Burmah to Bellary.

Huts and lines.—The lines at Vepery and Vellore have not been improved, nor has adequate accommodation been provided for the regiment at Palaveram.

Huts and lines.

Hospitals; any change or improvement.—All the hospitals of the Centre Division, except that of the Body Guard, are in *statu quo* unaltered since last report. The Body Guard Staff Serjeant's quarters are now the hospital, and better suited for this purpose. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the pillars and situation of doors and windows in the wards are unfavourable to a slightly and uniform arrangement of the beds.

Hospitals: any change or improvement.

Body Guard.

STATION—MADRAS.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Madras	133·85	5·51	·78	..	..
1873	Do.	87·82	3·47	1·73	..	9·56
1874	Do.	48·81	2·36	..	..	3·84
	Average ..	90·16	3·78	·83	..	4·46
1875	Madras	59·84	3·14	·76	3·07	2·30

Surgeon A. L. Hackett was in medical charge during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—The temperature during the hot months was very high, and the rainfall rather deficient. The health of the Body Guard was not influenced by any atmospheric phenomena.

Climate of the station.

Water-supply.—The water-supply has been abundant, obtained from the Seven Wells, wells in Government House compound, and, latterly, from taps in communication with the Red Hills Tank. At times this latter supply emitted a bad odour, but now it is sweet and clear.

Water-supply.

Diet.—Provisions moderately cheap and abundant; 8 to 10 measures of rice per rupee was the average. No compensation allowance drawn.

Diet.

The Body Guard always draw extra batta of Rupees 1-8-0 per private per mensem, and other ranks in proportion, the same as other regiments draw when marching, and do not draw rice-money unless the price falls below 7 seers per rupee.

Duty.—The duties consisted of the ordinary parades and drills, and has not acted prejudicially on the men. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the duties were very heavy, but no man was admitted to hospital for causes depending on excess of work.

Duty.

Average number of nights in bed 2.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic prevailed among the men.

Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of
the hospital.
General
conclusions.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Ventilation satisfactory. No overcrowding.

General conclusions.—During the past year a total of 76 cases were treated in hospital; in 1874 the admissions were 62, thus showing an excess of 14 cases in 1875. The affections were however, of a mild type, and, as a rule, very amenable to treatment. One death only occurred during the year, a weakly man who succumbed to a severe attack of pneumonia.

No epidemic occurred during the year. The principal diseases, &c., were as follows:—Fever 17, itch 11, contusions 7, wounds 6, rheumatism 5, dysentery 5, conjunctivitis 4, bronchitis 4, abscess 3, diarrhoea 2.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—HEAD-QUARTERS AND LEFT WING, PALAVERAM.

Arrived from Bellary in January 1875.

STATION—RIGHT WING, RANGOON.

Arrived from Palaveram on the 1st March 1876.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bellary	47.26	2.25	.76	3.65	1.52
1873	Do.	48.97	2.04	.72	1.44	1.83
1874	Palasamudram ..	47.34	1.66	.71	.71	2.43
	Average ..	47.85	1.98	.73	1.93	1.94
1875	Rangoon	86.29	2.49	..	1.23	1.84

Surgeon M. E. Murphy, M.D., was in medical charge during the year, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the
station.

Climate of the station.—The temperature of this station has been very equable during the year, never being intensely hot or very cold. No hot winds, in the proper sense, existed. Very little rain fell until September. The climate has consequently been very healthy for the indigenous population, but its prolonged heat, though never very intense, is debilitating for Europeans.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—There has been no nuisance during the year. The lines are kept very clean and neat, all refuse being removed twice daily to a distance. The drains are “cutcha,” but act well owing to a slope of the ground and thorough cleanliness.

Water-
supply.

Water-supply.—Water-supply has at all times been good and abundant. It is obtained from wells in the vicinity.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions have been abundant and fairly cheap with sufficiency of vegetables. Compensation for dearness has been allowed. The average prices of provisions have been rice, third sort, 9 measures per rupee; ghee, 1 viss per rupee; vegetables, 8 viss per rupee; mutton, 4 seers per rupee; dholl, 8 measures per rupee.

If dieting of
troops has
been suffi-
ciently
nutritive.

If dieting of troops has been sufficiently nutritive.—The bulk of the men are fairly nourished, but it is to be feared that a considerable number, owing to the burden of large families with dependents, deprive themselves of necessities of life.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights in bed = 3 in 4.

Duty and exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—No disease existed in an epidemic form during the year.

Epidemic diseases.

General conclusions.—In December 1874 the regiment marched from Bellary in wings and arrived here in January and February 1875. In March the left wing proceeded to Rangoon. During the march and since the health of the troops stationed at Palaveram has been very good. The percentage of admissions to hospital has been 85, but of this total nearly one-third was for various mild cutaneous affections which are prevalent in these parts. The average daily sick amounted to 8.26 in an average daily strength of 824. The diseases which formed the bulk of the total admissions and daily sick were, in order of greater frequency, scabies, ague, ulcer, febricula, and dysentery. No deaths occurred during the year.

General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomerén, M.D., inspected this wing of the regiment on the 29th December 1875, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—The lines are clean and in good order, but altogether insufficient for the number of men, some of whom live in the Depot lines, and others in the civil portion of the cantonment. There is no alteration to chronicle since last report.

Lines.

Sanitary condition.—The latrines are in good order, except that the floors of all are sanded. The guard-room in the place-of-arms requires to have its walls cleared of cobwebs. The prison cells are clean. The school-rooms in fair order; that for Mahomedans very, and that for Hindus fairly, clean.

Sanitary condition.

Conservancy.—I am happy to report a remarkable improvement in the conservancy of the station. The Someen Parcherry, on which I reported so unfavourably at last inspection, has undergone a metamorphosis. The locality has been cleared of much luxuriant vegetation; the paths have been better defined; cleanliness has taken the place of filth; and considerable care of total neglect; and a latrine has been built. In this last the trenches were insufficiently provided with earth, and tar might be used more freely with advantage. While lauding this advance in a right direction, I am far from stating that perfection has been attained. There is yet room for improvement, and I hope the Cantonment Committee, and Civil authorities, too, may go on in the path they have already entered so heartily. The neighbourhood of the lines is clean and creditable.

Conservancy.

Hospital.—The hospital is beautiful in its cleanliness. In other respects its arrangements continue as last reported.

Hospital.

Principal Diseases.—Of 202 cases treated since last inspection, ague was the disease in 36, iteb in 54, ulcer in 20, and dysentery in 10. The mortality is represented by a cypher.

Principal diseases.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—MADRAS (PERAMBORE).

Arrived from Tonghoo in January and March 1875.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Do do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	589
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Tonghoo	155.75	5.75	1.09	..	2.66
1873	Do.	126.42	4.43	1.89	.14	5.83
1874	Youkthwa	100.34	3.46	2.87	.75	3.32
	Average	127.50	4.54	1.95	.29	3.93
1875	Madras	70.79	2.37	2.48	7.30	3.94

The following medical officers held charge during the year :—

Surgeon W. Price, M.D.,
Surgeon-Major J. Dougall, M.D.,
Do. J. FitzGerald,

and the first-named reports as under :—

Climate of the station.	<i>Climate of the station.</i> —There has been nothing unusual in the climate during the year.
Natural features of the district.	<i>Natural features of the district.</i> —As has frequently been brought to notice by medical officers of former regiments stationed in Perambore, the lines are surrounded by bazaars with narrow, dirty, badly-drained streets, a sewage farm, burning and burying grounds, and stagnant pools. These causes must act more or less injuriously on the health of the regiment.
Diseases of the district.	<i>Diseases of the district.</i> —The principal endemic diseases appear to be rheumatism and intermittent fever, with occasional cases of cholera and small-pox.
If regiment has been on the march.	<i>If regiment has been on the march.</i> —The head-quarters left Tonghoo on the 30th December 1874 and arrived in Madras on the 29th January 1875. The right wing left Tonghoo on the 29th February and arrived in Madras on the 28th March 1875.
Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.	<i>Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.</i> —Both the ventilation and drainage of the barrack and guard rooms are good. As mentioned, the ventilation of the huts is very imperfect, but the drainage around the huts is good, consisting as it does of well-formed pukka drains which are flushed twice daily.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —There is a drinking fountain containing an abundant and constant supply of Red Hill Tank water for each wing of the regiment.
Sanitary arrangements.	<i>Sanitary arrangements.</i> —The sanitary arrangements in the lines are most carefully carried out, and there do not appear to be any local causes of disease requiring removal.
Diet.	<i>Diet.</i> —Provisions have been plentiful ; vegetables abundant : the sepoy received compensation on account of dearness of rice.
Duty.	<i>Duty.</i> —The average number of nights per week in bed have been 3.56.
Epidemic diseases.	<i>Epidemic diseases.</i> —There has been no epidemic disease among the sepoy of this regiment during the year. Some cases of cholera occurred in the vicinity of the lines, but none among the sepoy themselves. <i>The admissions from ague, dysentery, and diarrhoea have not at any time been excessive, nor attributable to preventible causes.</i>
Ventilation of the hospital.	<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —The natural ventilation of the hospital, by doors, windows, and ridge, is very good ; no representations have been made respecting it.
General conclusions.	<i>General conclusions.</i> —As might be expected in a regiment just returned from foreign service, the invaliding has been excessive, as also the number of men sent on sick leave. Even yet some of the men admitted into hospital show symptoms of anæmia, &c., the result of malnutrition on foreign service. In some of the cases which proved fatal soon after our arrival in Madras I have reason to believe, that the end was hastened by the insane desire of the men to bring back more money from foreign service than they possibly could do without retrenching their proper supply of food.
Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomeren, M.D., inspected this corps on the 2nd May 1876, and reports as follows :—	
Lines.	<i>Lines.</i> —The lines are clean and well cared for. Its drainage is the same as at last report, and very fair it is.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —This is supplied in good quantity and of fair quality by the Red Hill pipes ; but I understand the water of the tank to the east of the southern and eastern section is also used for drinking purposes, and I very much doubt its fitness and purity.
Conservancy.	<i>Conservancy.</i> —The cess-pool to the east still exists, and I saw two men squatting in the fields to the east of the cess-pool. There are some inequalities in this neighbourhood, too, which are wisely being filled in, but while they last they must be objectionable in a sanitary point of view.
Hospital.	<i>Hospital.</i> —The hospital is beautifully clean in all its parts ; it has been twice whitewashed during the year, and its doors and windows painted, and its surrounding railings repaired. The average cubic space enjoyed by each patient has been 905.4 and the superficial area 64.6 ! In other respects there is no change to be recorded.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—MADRAS (ROYAPOORAM).

Arrived from Palaveram 5th March 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	713
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872	Palaveram	89.80	3.63	1.21	2.88	2.88	
1873	Madras	99.69	3.68	.73	.36	.98	
1874	Do.	48.30	2.87	1.29	4.01	1.68	
	Average	79.26	3.39	1.07	2.41	1.84	
1875	Madras	66.81	2.75	1.12	1.96	2.24	

Surgeon R. V. Power, B.A., M.D., was in medical charge during the year, and reports as under :—

<i>Climate of the station.</i> —The climate was healthy during the year.	Climate of the station.
<i>Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.</i> —The sepoys' huts have only been erected a few years ago, and are, I believe, constructed according to regulations. The drainage in the lines is good; the drains are flushed every morning and empty themselves into a main drain which runs from west to east on the south side of the lines. From the latter a very unpleasant smell often arises which cannot be prevented. No disease was, however, caused by this defect.	Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.
<i>Water-supply.</i> —The water-supply was obtained from tanks and wells; it seemed to agree with the men.	Water-supply.
<i>Diet.</i> —Provisions were moderately cheap and plentiful. Vegetables were not very abundant. The men were allowed rice-money every month.	Diet.
<i>Duty.</i> —Average nights in bed per week 3.	Duty.
<i>Epidemic disease.</i> —No disease prevailed as an epidemic.	Epidemic disease.
<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —The hospital was well ventilated. No recommendations were made on the subject.	Ventilation of the hospital.
<i>Overcrowding of hospital wards.</i> —The wards were not overcrowded.	Overcrowding of hospital wards.
<i>Hospital drainage and latrines.</i> —The condition of the drainage was good. The latrine was kept clean and free from unpleasant smells. The dry-earth system was carried out. Towards the end of the year a room was obtained for keeping the dry earth.	Hospital drainage and latrines.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomerén, M.D., inspected this corps on the 3rd April 1876, and reports as follows :—

<i>Lines.</i> —I visited the lines early, and before the sweeping of the morning had been effected; consequently they were not as neat as they would otherwise have been. It is, however, clear that attention is paid to their conservancy. In the neighbourhood of the dhobies' guard there was less evidence of care than elsewhere, and I would recommend not only the clearing away of a great deal of vegetable litter, but also a more regular laying out of the ground, which would prove advantageous. The lines otherwise continue the same as at last report.	Lines.
<i>Conservancy.</i> —I am happy to state that the accumulation of rubbish alluded to in last report near Cochrane's basin has been removed. The Officiating President of the Municipal Commission last year urged that the accumulation in question had not been added to for months previous; but,	Conservancy.

added to or not, it was at the time of my report a nuisance ; and the statement that it consisted of only street-sweepings, and not night-soil, avails little, because one has only to pass to leeward of one of the municipal carts with these said sweepings to become aware, that they consist largely of fœcal matter, and stink accordingly. Again, as regards my last report on the offensiveness of the recoil gas-wave from the drains near the lines, into which (drains) the adjacent distillery refuse flows, the answer was very unsatisfactory. This source of offensiveness continues, and must continue as long as the arrangement on which it depends continues.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean in all its parts, and its conservancy well attended to. Its arrangements are unaltered.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—VELLORE.

Arrived from Rangoon on the 26th and 28th January 1874.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Rangoon	104.48	2.94	1.08	..	4.95
1873	Do.	63.08	3.27	2.15	..	4.59
1874	Vellore	39.97	1.58	1.40	2.53	2.39
	Average	69.17	2.59	1.54	.84	3.97
1875	Vellore	37.95	1.13	1.27	..	.91

The following medical officers held charge during the year :—

Surgeon J. S. Dill, M.D.
Surgeon-Major H. M. Ross.
Surgeon J. A. W. Spence, F.R.C.S.

The last-named of whom reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—At Vellore the first two months are cool. The rainy season commences about the beginning of May and finishes about the end of July with occasional showers. Some heavy showers fell in the months of August, September, and October. From July to the end of the year the heat was moderate. During the cold months there was an increase of admissions for ague, conjunctivitis, and a few cases of boil.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—There are no barrack-rooms ; the men live in huts which are very indifferent ; the drainage of the lines is also bad, but is kept in as good order as the conservancy funds admit of. Owing to the lines being flooded during the rain, it is contemplated to have them removed from their present site, but to what locality has not yet been determined. The matter occupied the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on his last visit to Vellore.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is good and abundant. The principal part of the water-supply for the men is obtained from a large tank situated near the lines ; it is of very good quality, and is chiefly used by the natives.

Diet.—Provisions have been plentiful and moderately cheap. There has been a good supply of vegetables, and money as compensation for the difference in the price of rice has been given to the sepoys. The men obtain their own food.

Epidemic diseases.—The regiment on the whole has been healthy since its arrival here. Most of the admissions in the year were from ague; this is due to climatic cause. During the year there have been 61 admissions from ague, 16 from rheumatism, 15 from conjunctivitis, 7 from diarrhoea, 7 from dysentery, 1 from bronchitis, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis. Epidemic diseases.

The deaths in hospital during the year were 1 from ague with complication of heart disease, 1 from colic, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

General conclusions.—The sanitary state of the regiment is good. The average daily sick for the year 5·680, the maximum being 12 and the minimum 1. Three deaths occurred among the patients in hospital: 1 from ague with complication of heart disease, 1 from colic, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis. General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomeren, M.D., inspected this corps on the 6th January 1876, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—The average number of occupants in each hut for the year has been 2·39, somewhat less than at the last inspection. The lines are fairly clean, and their arrangement, drainage, &c., as at the last report. Lines.

Sanitary condition.—There are four latrines, three for males and one for females; they are merely enclosures bounded by mats, with a trench in each compartment. Their condition was simply disgusting. Those who frequent them defecate all over the enclosures without confining themselves to the trenches, and earth as a covering to the deposits is entirely ignored. Sanitary condition.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood of the lines and of the hospital generally is good. Conservancy of the neighbourhood. Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is undergoing repair and white and colour washing. Its out-houses also need the same processes, and will be subjected to them. All but the guard-room are clean, and that can scarcely be described as such.

Principal diseases.—In the 14th Regiment 211 cases have been treated, with a daily average of 5·58 in hospital. The principal diseases have been malarious fevers (61), skin diseases (29), rheumatic affections (19), and diseases of the eye (16). Among the details and European pensioners there were 42 cases during the whole year and 1 death. In the 14th Regiment N.I. 6 deaths occurred under as many different heads. Principal diseases.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—MADRAS (VEPPEY).

Arrived from Moulmein, 16th March 1872.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	709
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Madras	181·89	3·98	1·26	..	4·74
1873	Do.	78·66	2·61	1·43	3·74	1·00
1874	Do.	74·88	2·84	1·45	1·59	2·75
	Average ..	111·81	3·14	1·38	1·77	2·83
1875	Madras	56·55	2·81	·98	4·65	14·24

Surgeon-Major J. M. Joseph, M.D., was in medical charge during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.	<i>Climate of the station.</i> —The climate of the station has been on the whole fairly good. Cholera broke out in Madras in an epidemic form in the month of August 1875, and has been prevailing more or less up to the present time.
Position of lines.	<i>Position of lines.</i> —The lines of the 37th Grenadiers are situated on low ground, badly built, badly ventilated, and badly drained; the position is unfavourable on account of the lowness of the ground, and during the rainy season parts of them are under water.
Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.	<i>Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.</i> —The ventilation of the guard-rooms is good, but that of the lines is bad; and, as the lines are situated on low ground and surrounded by houses and streets densely populated, the air cannot be pure. The position of the lines render the drainage bad and insufficient. Frequent correspondence has taken place on this subject, but without any result.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —The supply of water is obtained from tanks only. It is sufficient and of fair quality.
Diet.	<i>Diet.</i> —The sepoys diet themselves. Vegetables were abundant during the year, and compensation is allowed monthly for the dearness of rice.
Duty and exercises.	<i>Duty and exercises.</i> —Average number of nights in bed per week 2·73.
Epidemic diseases.	<i>Epidemic diseases.</i> —Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the lines of the regiment in September 1875; the disease was then prevailing in Vepery and other parts of Madras. One sepoy and one camp-follower died of the disease. The huts of the lines were disinfected, and sulphur was burnt in the huts every morning and evening. The cholera patients were treated in a separate building at some distance from the regimental hospital.
Ventilation of the hospital.	<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —The defective ventilation of the hospital has been frequently represented to the authorities, but it still continues in the same state.
Overcrowding of hospital wards.	<i>Overcrowding of hospital wards.</i> —The hospital wards are occasionally overcrowded on account of the insufficiency of the accommodation.
General conclusions.	<i>General conclusions.</i> —The defective condition of the lines occupied by the 37th Grenadiers at Vepery has been sufficiently detailed in the replies to the various queries of this report. The health of the corps having suffered severely on foreign service, a great number of the men were in a weakly and anæmic state when they landed at this station from Burmah, and admissions into hospital from ague and general debility were of frequent occurrence, but during the past year the health of the corps has improved. The climate of Madras has acted favourably on the men.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomeren, M.D., inspected this corps on the 1st May 1876, and reports as follows :—

Lines.	<i>Lines.</i> —The lines are the same objectionable lines as reported on last year. Their situation low, their drainage defective, their arrangements and the construction of their huts not in accordance with the present standard, and some of the roads between the rows of huts uneven and rough.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —From tanks fed by pipes from the Red Hill reservoir in the vicinity of the lines.
Conservancy.	<i>Conservancy.</i> —Maintained by the municipality out of, and by the Regimental authorities in, the lines. Fairly by both. The latter have an establishment of 2 carts and 8 scavengers, who clean out the privies in each private's front yard and the general latrine.
Hospital.	<i>Hospital.</i> —The hospital is clean, and during the past year furnished 82·94 superficial and 995·29 cubic feet to each patient. The cook-room is merely a godown, its inner wall should be cleaner. The latrine is in good order, with earth conservancy maintained in it, and fresh tar used every week. In other respects it continues as at last report.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,827
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,680
Total admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,569
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	125.18	4.08	1.38	1.98	1.56
1873	94.88	4.17	.70	1.91	2.37
1874	94.36	4.80	1.07	3.47	2.03
Average ..	104.80	4.35	1.05	2.45	1.98
1875	95.85	4.36	1.30	2.72	2.51

The following corps were serving in the division on the 31st December 1875 :—

2nd Regiment N.I., Head-Quarters and Right Wing.
 2nd do. do. Left Wing.
 7th do. do.
 12th do. do.
 41st do. do.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomerén, M.D., was in charge of this district during the year and reports as follows :—

Alleged Causes of Sickness and Mortality.

- I. The Northern District has fared better than the Presidency in 1875. The death-rate has been 14.04 per mille. Of 40 death casualties only 23 occurred in hospital, this being .80 per cent. of the strength of the force.
 - a. Cuttack continues a hotbed of malaria, due to both climatic and seasonal influences on the one hand, and persistent insanitary conditions of the lines on the other.
 - b. The insalubrity of Sumbulpore, as a station for troops, has been less marked in the year under review than in that which preceded it. The condition of the solitary cell is most insanitary, and is “not such as to permit any one living in it even for a brief period without incurring the dangers of a polluted atmosphere.”
 - c. The lines at Berhampore continue *in statu quo*, and the occurrence of 56 cases of cholera with 19 deaths among them in the right wing of the 2nd Regiment N.I. is a lesson which ought not to be forgotten. May I refer to my remarks on this subject in my report for 1874.
 - d. The following extract from the Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer of the 7th Regiment N.I. deserves notice :—

* * * “Owing to there being no public latrine near the lines a spot of ground to the east of the lines is converted by the people in the neighbouring villages into a latrine. This is very objectionable, as the prevailing breeze to the lines comes over this spot. This circumstance has been pointed out to the municipality, but no notice has been taken of it up to the present.”
- II. a. The improvement of drainage of the lines, mentioned in last report as in progress in Vizianagram, has been completed, but the former defectiveness has not been remedied, because “owing to the very small slope of the main drain and its narrowness, the drainage is impeded just where it should flow off most readily, and has in fact to be cleared out by hand.”
 - b. The damp condition of the guard-room walls at Sumbulpore is reported to have been obviated by the Department Public Works.

Seasonal phenomena.—In Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, and Berhampore the rainfall was Seasonal below the average; in Cuttack it was considerably above it; and in Sumbulpore the medical phenomena. officer's silence on the subject induces me to hope that it was neither the one nor the other. In all the forementioned stations the hot season is represented to have been moderate, and the cold set in somewhat earlier than usual in Cuttack. In none of them, however, except the last named, did seasonal characteristics affect the health of the troops, while in Cuttack the early supervention of the cool weather induced a correspondingly early increase in the prevalence of malarial fevers.

Necessaries of life.—The necessaries of life have been so adequate to the demand as to have Necessary of been purchaseable at moderate prices. life.

Strength of
Native
Troops.

Strength of Native Troops.—The strength of the native troops on the 31st December was 2,855, in the following proportions :—

Hindus	1,649
Mahomedans	1,028
Christians	178

Health of
Native
Troops.

Health of Native Troops.—As in my last report, I append a table showing what has been the real and relative measure of health of each corps in this division.

Corps.	Station.	Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Average Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.
Rt. Wing 2nd Regiment N.I. ..	Berhampore ..	363.5	9.32	65.65	2.21
Lt. Wing do. do. do. ..	Sumbulpore ..	311	8.72	102.89	0.96
7th Regiment N.I.	Vizagapatam ..	703.25	25.47	71.81	0.28
12th do. do.	Vizianagram ..	705	16.86	43.12	0.99
41st do. do.	Cuttack ..	633.5	57.50	218.31	0.47
Native Details	Vizagapatam ..	131.66	4.57	29.62	1.52

- Although the daily average sick of the 41st Regiment N.I. was 57.5, and its health-efficiency the least, its death-rate is only .47, the lowest except that of the 7th Regiment N.I. at Vizagapatam.
- The right and left wings of the 2nd Regiment N.I. have changed places in 1875. The former in 1874 had a death-rate of 0.86, in the last year it was 2.21; the latter's figures were 2.83 and 0.96 in the corresponding periods. This difference is due principally to the occurrence during 1875 of 6 deaths from cholera in the right wing. But, strange to say, with 102.89, the average percentage of treated to strength in the left wing, there is an average daily sick of 8.72; while in the right wing, with only 65.65 per cent. of treated, there has been a daily average of 9.32 sick.
- The health of the details has improved greatly upon last year.
- The medical officer of the 41st Regiment N.I. writes as follows, and his remarks deserve attention.

"The regiment has now completed seven years' tour of service in the enervating climate of lower Bengal, and the vital power and general tone of system of the men is much reduced, so much so as to, in my opinion, unfit them for any foreign service for a couple of years.

The station to which the regiment is now proceeding, Vizianagram, is a very favourite and favourable one, being both cheap and healthy; and I have no doubt but that if left there for a couple of years the men will quickly improve and become vigorous, healthy, and well set up."

Fevers, cutaneous affections, wounds and accidents, rheumatisms, diseases of stomach and bowels, and those of the respiratory system have been, in the order of their mention, most frequent in the force. Deaths have taken place in the following percentages under the different diseases :—

Diseases.	Absolute Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	
		Cases of the Disease treated.	Total Treated.
Remittent fever	1	33.33	.03
Primary syphilis	1	12.50	.03
Cholera	6	37.50	.21
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	20.	.03
Ague	4	.29	.14
General dropsy	1	33.38	.03
Beri-beri	1	2.56	.03
Paralysis	1	33.33	.03
Valve disease of heart	2	50.	.07
Bronchitis	1	2.56	.03
Asthma	1	9.09	.03
Pneumonia	1	50.	.03
Dysentery	1	2.08	.03
Gonorrhoea	1	11.11	.03

Invaliding
and sick leave.

Invaliding and sick leave.—The following table speaks for itself. In the malarious stations of Sumbulpore, Cuttack, and Berhampore 52 men have been invalided; and the 7th Regiment at Vizagapatam, with its 12 invalided and 25 men sent away on sick certificate, shows that it is still suffering from its recent residence in the Straits :—

Corps.	Invalided.		Sick Leave.	
	Actual.	Percentage to Strength	Actual.	Percentage to Strength.
Rt. Wing 2nd Regiment N.I...	13	3.57	2	.55
Lt. Wing do. do. do. ..	12	3.86	2	.64
7th Regiment N.I.	12	1.70	25	3.55
12th do. do. .. ..	..	..	15	2.12
41st do. do.	27	4.26	29	6.62
Native Details, Vizagapatam ..	4	3.03	2	1.51

Cholera.—Of this disease there were 4 cases in the left wing of the 2nd Regiment N.I. at Sumbulpore, and 12 cases in the right wing at Berhampore; and of the 16 cases 6 died. Among followers of the latter wing there were 44 cases and 13 deaths.

Small-pox.—This disease occurred in only 5 cases in the whole force, and all these in the 12th Regiment N.I. at Vizianagram. No death took place.

Malarial fevers.—Of these there were 1,436, of which number 1,017 occurred in the 41st Regiment N.I. at Cuttack. Five deaths appear under this head, but only one of them in Cuttack, showing in 1875, as in 1874, that the fatality of these fevers is disproportionately small in comparison with their frequency.

Movements of troops.—There is nothing to record under this head.

Movements of troops.

Huts and lines.—The improvements in drainage in progress at Vizianagram, mentioned in last report, have been completed, but the drainage continues defective, because "owing to the very small slope of the main drain and its narrowness, the drainage is impeded just where it should flow off most readily, and has, in fact, to be cleared out by hand."

Huts and lines.

The medical officer of the Left Wing of the 2nd Regiment N.I. at Sumbulpore has carried out a house-to-house visitation in the regimental lines, and found "that the accommodation provided for purposes of nature was in many cases totally insufficient for the numbers inhabiting each hut that the private latrines were faulty in construction, and that erroneous ideas as to the practical application of the dry-earth system prevailed. In rectifying these faults I received hearty co-operation from the officer commanding, and the result has been most satisfactory." The solitary cell is reported as most unsanitary.

Clothing.—The following observations of Surgeon-Major Ridings, of the 41st Regiment N.I., deserve notice:—"The dress of the Madras sepoy is, however, altogether unsuitable in the following respects: the undress forage cap affords no protection against the sun, and should be fitted with a quilted cover and drop curtain behind; the red tunic is too heavy in texture and close fitting in cut; it should be loose and collarless, something in style of the "Norfolk jacket" or "Blue jacket" jumper; the trowsers are invariably grossly ill-fitting, badly cut, so that in wet weather they appear dragged about the feet; they would be much more suitable short and drawn in below the knee."

Clothing.

"A short water-proof cloak or long cape would be a most desirable substitute for the cumbersome military great coat, which becomes soaked through immediately upon exposure to heavy rain, and a merely useless excessive dead weight to carry. At any rate all men going upon duty, all orderlies, &c., during the rainy season, should be furnished with water-proofs, as when their clothes once get wet, they have but scant opportunity of drying them, and do not possess a change. But the most objectionable portion of the sepoy's dress is his foot-gear. Boots of the most wretched material, which becomes as soft as pulp on exposure to wet, and hard as a board on being dried, of the most clumsy make and never properly fitting, worn without socks or bandages, so completely incapacitating the wearer for what is, perhaps, the primary duty of a soldier, that it is absolutely necessary to permit the men to remove them and walk bare-foot on even the shortest marches, besides costing annually more than double the price of serviceable chuppals."

Hospitals.—These continue unaltered in any respect.

Hospitals.

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—HEAD-QUARTERS AND RIGHT WING, BERHAMPORE.

Arrived from Waltair, 9th January 1873.

STATION—LEFT WING, SUMBULPORE.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with former years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Waltair	165·89	4·20	·87	3·04	1·16
1873	Berhampore	95·79	2·90	·28	·14	·28
1874	Do.	81·87	3·07	2·02	4·47	·86
	Average	114·51	3·39	1·05	2·55	·76
1875	Berhampore	80·29	2·66	2·13	3·42	·57

Surgeon W. H. Boalth was in medical charge of the head-quarters and right wing during the year, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—Climate of the station on the whole mild, with no very unusual variation of temperature. During the month of May there were a few very hot days, but on the whole the hot weather was not very severe. The south-west monsoon commenced on the 15th of June, and was somewhat below the average, and so was the north-east monsoon. The cold weather commenced about 1st of November, and the thermometer has never registered below 60° at 6 A.M. The above climatic changes have not had any injurious effect on the health of the troops or civil population.

Topography and diseases of the district.

Topography and diseases of the district.—The station being surrounded by extensive paddy-fields and bound on all sides, except to the south, at various distances, by hills covered with jungle, fever of a malarial type, but of a very mild character, is the prevailing disease. Being unfortunately situated on the trunk road that leads to Pooree, cholera imported by pilgrims makes its appearance more or less regularly every year; and, in common with other stations situated on this coast, beri-beri is endemic.

Position of lines.

Position of lines.—The sepoy's lines are situated on the north side of the cantonment in rather low ground and in too close a proximity to the civil population. Drainage of the streets from the civil portion of the town passes by the side of the lines into some paddyfields close by. The site occupied by the lines is not very healthy.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts, guard-rooms, &c.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts, guard-rooms, &c.—Guard-room ventilation and drainage good, and have been sufficient to preserve the air pure. Sepoy's huts more or less fairly ventilated according as the number occupying the huts is large or small. Drainage of lines very unsatisfactory. Shallow grooves are scratched into the earth on either side of the road, and these are supposed to answer the purpose of drains, which they do very imperfectly. This subject has been represented, and the drainage of the lines is under consideration.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—A plot of ground used as a dépôt for municipal sweepings was reported on as being injurious to health. The nuisance has since been discontinued. The unsatisfactory condition of the drains in the lines has been mentioned in reply to Question No. 5. Proper drains after this may be expected.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—Water for drinking and cooking purposes obtained from wells. Supply sufficient. No complaint has been made of its quality.

Diet.

Diet.—The necessities of life have not on the whole been very dear. Compensation was allowed on account of dearness of rice, Rupees 1-4-3 per month on an average.

If diet has been sufficiently nutritive. Exercises.

If diet has been sufficiently nutritive.—Food, sufficiently nutritious and varied so as to preserve health, was within reach of the sepoy's means, and he could have procured that at the bazaar.

Exercises.—No gymnasium. Some of the men take to gardening, for which special purpose they have a piece of ground set apart for them.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—During the month of September this year cholera broke out in the lines. From the date of its commencement (6th September) up to its termination on the 30th September 52 persons in all, including families, were attacked and 17 died. The origin of the disease could not be traced to any importation, though cholera was at the time and for some weeks before known to be occurring in a sporadic form in villages around the station.

The disease was on the whole of a mild form, cramps and collapse not being very severe.

The drainage and the sewage in the lines are very imperfect. This condition has frequently been brought to notice. The insanitary state of certain localities about the station was reported, and it has been promised to rectify these conditions.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Ventilation of hospital very satisfactory.

No overcrowding of hospital wards during the year.

Drainage of hospital.—Drainage natural. The dry-earth system was effectually carried out in the hospital latrines.

A larger latrine than the present small one has been sanctioned and estimated for, but not commenced as yet.

General conclusions.—During the year 238 cases were treated in hospital. The disease that produced the largest number of admissions was, as last year, malarial fever. Fifty-four cases came under treatment, mostly of a mild type, and of the form known as quotidian.

This fever is endemic in this district.

Cholera also prevailed in the regimental lines this year. Including women and children attacked there were in all 56 cases and 19 deaths. Of the above number 12 attacked were privates, of whom 6 died. No importation of the disease was traceable in the epidemic, but at the time of the outbreak and for some weeks before cholera was reported to be prevailing in the villages around the station.

Of total casualties in this wing there were this year 8 in hospital and 1 out of hospital. Of those who died in hospital 6 were from cholera, 1 from beri-beri, and 1 from bronchitis. On the whole the health of the wing was satisfactory during the past year.

Surgeon J. G. Collis, M.D., was in medical charge of the left wing of this regiment during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—The hot weather commenced in the middle of March and terminated in the second week of June, when the south-west monsoon broke. The heat compared with that of preceding years was moderate and almost equalled by some days in February, and the health of the troops was good. In the month of August malarial fever began to prevail, and continued unabated during the rains and earlier portion of the cold weather. Its prevalence was greater, but its severity less than in preceding years. But two sepoys and one native officer died from its complication. Of these one died in October and two in November, and all three of congestive bronchitis. The heaviest rainfall was in July.

Natural features of the district.—The general character of the plateau in which Sumbulpore lies is undulating, being intersected by nullahs, three or four of which, larger than the rest, form the watershed of the country and discharge their contents into the river below the town. One nullah, which receives the drainage from the land lying south-east of the Ranchi road, is perpetually subject to alternate depressions and elevations in its contents; during the monsoon, according to the state of the river, is, from this fact, coupled with the low-lying nature of the ground on its banks, a fertile source of marsh miasm. Sumbulpore stretches along the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, which here attains a width of from 1,650 to 1,700 yards and a depth of 21 feet in the rains, and moves with a velocity of 5 to 6 miles per hour. The soil is a micaceous schist, giving abundant traces of an igneous origin. Its chief vegetable product is rice, which grows abundantly. Most of the land is cultivated. It produces but one crop of rice in the year, and, if this be cut early, the ground is again occupied by some leguminous seed. Cotton and tobacco are also cultivated with success in the district.

Diseases of the district.—The disease of the district is malarial fever in one or other of its forms, most frequently intermittent quotidian.

Drainage for the men's huts.—The conservancy of the drains in the lines is well attended to. The drains are built on the V pattern of stones, which, not being set in chunam, permit earth contamination. Beyond the lines the channels for conveying refuse matter to the reservoirs are merely cut out of the earth, which in consequence emits at times a most offensive odour. The reservoirs are insufficient in cubic capacity for the daily discharge, and consequently a considerable portion of the sewage is carried off by a nullah whose stench is at times a decided nuisance. Frequent representations have been made of this state of things by the officer commanding and the various medical officers from time to time, and the Public Works Department have at length decided on giving us a better system of drainage.

Nuisance.—The surface drains have been well conserved, and in only one or two cases did an appreciable nuisance arise from the condition of the private latrines. On making house-to-house visitation I found that the accommodation provided for purposes of nature was in many cases totally insufficient for the numbers inhabiting each hut; that the private latrines were faulty in construction; and that erroneous ideas as to the practical application of the dry-earth system prevailed. In rectifying these faults I received hearty co-operation from the officer commanding, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Water-supply.—The drought not having been so prolonged or so intense as in preceding years, the extra supply from the river was not largely drawn on. The supply was from three Government wells and a fourth one known as Nagiah's. The latter, not being a Government well, is unprovided with protection from surface washings. The water is to be chemically and microscopically examined in order to detect the presence of entozoa or their germs, or such chemical conditions of water as are necessary to their existence, as there is in my opinion presumptive evidence to connect the origin of ascarides lumbricoides with this well.

Diet. *Diet.*—Rice, the staple diet of the Madras sepoy, has been dear. The supply of animal food is most inferior during the rains and early portion of the cold weather. Vegetables are very scarce during the hot and early portion of the wet months. At other times country vegetables are plentiful, and during the latter part of the year have been supplied from the wing gardens, where English vegetables are also cultivated with success.

Exercises. *Exercises.*—Gymnastic exercises are practised by many of the sepoys, some of whom have attained to considerable perfection as acrobats, &c. No games exist in the station for their recreation and physical development. Regimental gardens have been established this year, and supply a means of relaxation and agreeable exercise to the men.

Epidemic diseases. *Epidemic diseases.*—In the fever prevalent here the typhoid symptoms noticed in the last annual report were not at all widespread. Some cases occurred in which prostration was marked, and the other symptoms noticed as typhoid were more or less prevalent. The most aggravated cases in this direction occurred in men whose system was below par previous to the attack, and who neglected the premonitory symptoms of their illness. The bowel symptoms were not those of typhoid fever, and the indications obtainable from thermometric observations clearly proved the fever to be of a low intermittent type, which required, above everything, support and judicious stimulation. The presence of ascarides complicating fever is attributable, I presume, to bad water, and also regard the source of its impurity to be from surface washing and not from leakage through the soil, which certainly, however, contaminated one well, the use of the water from which has been forbidden. The most frequent and formidable complication of the fever was congestive bronchitis or catarrhal form of pneumonia. Rheumatism existed decidedly as a sequel to fever. The fever I attribute to malarial influences acting on men whose low pay cannot afford that sustenance or clothing so necessary to combat disease when it has to be shared by so numerous a body as the family of the Madras sepoy. Dysentery prevailed slightly, and was of the malarial form. Diarrhoea furnishes but few admissions, considering we passed through a pretty vigorous outbreak of cholera in Sumbulpore. Cholera attacked a party at Binkah and caused four admissions and two deaths.

One death occurred from pneumonia. It had its origin in an attack of hæmoptysis, under which head he was admitted into hospital. Symptoms subsequently set in which lead the medical officer then in charge to regard it as complicated with or ending in pneumonia, from which the patient died.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—VIZAGAPATAM.

Arrived from Madras 14th February 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	668
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872	Madras	131.43	4.79	1.11	6.15	5.59	
1873	Vizagapatam	78.23	4.71	.85	2.84	5.68	
1874	Do.	85.72	10.50	1.42	3.13	3.70	
	Average	98.46	6.66	1.12	4.04	4.99	
1875	Vizagapatam	67.21	3.74	.57	1.69	3.53	

The following officers were in medical charge of this corps during the year :—

Surgeon I. J. H. Wilkins.
Do. R. Warder.
Do. A. E. Dalgairns.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The climate of this station is very agreeable throughout the year ; Climate of the station.
from April to October the weather is close, but nothing very excessive. The highest temperature was in the month of July, when it was 94°. Owing to the failure of the monsoons the rainfall has been very much below the average, which is 45·1 inches ; the total fall during the year under review was 29 inches.

Diseases of the district.—Besides the usual typical diseases, you have beri-beri, leprosy, and elephantiasis, which are endemic. The type of fever which is generally prevalent during the monsoons and commencement of the cold season is of an intermittent kind, which yields readily to treatment. Diseases of the district.

Nuisance.—There has been no nuisance during the year from latrines, urinals, ashpits, &c.; but owing to there being no public latrine near the lines, a spot of ground to the east of the lines is converted by the people in the neighbouring villages into a latrine. This is very objectionable, as the prevailing breeze to the lines comes over this spot. This circumstance has been pointed out to the municipality, but no notice has been taken of it up to the present. Nuisance.

Water-supply.—Water for ablution purposes is obtained from the wells in the lines, but for the drinking-water the men have to go some distance to a place called the Seven Wells ; the water is good and abundant. Water-supply.

Diet.—The men receive rice money monthly. Provisions have been cheap and plentiful. During the cold season there is a good deal of vegetable, but during the hot season it is less abundant. Diet.

Epidemic diseases.—There have been no epidemics during the year. The principal diseases have been fever and chronic rheumatism. The lines are in a bad situation and badly built ; no doubt there is overcrowding to some extent in many of them. Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The building consists of two wards running north and south ; the north ward has sufficient accommodation for 14 patients and the south ward for 16 patients. These wards are ventilated by doors and windows, the former having three doors and three windows on each side and the latter four doors and three windows, besides a roof ventilation which extends the whole length of each ward. Ventilation of the hospital.

Overcrowding of wards.—For the greater part of the year there has been no overcrowding, but during the monsoons and early part of cold season, when the fever cases are prevalent, there has been some overcrowding for a few days, but this has always been prevented if possible. Overcrowding of wards.

Hospital water-supply.—Water is brought by a puckally from the public drinking wells ; the quality of water is good and is sufficient. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—The total number of cases treated in hospital were 449, being 114 less than the previous year. The largest number of admissions were for the following diseases :— Febricula 69, ague 43, chronic rheumatism 28, bronchitis 19, ulcers and boils 45, itch 40. General conclusions.

There were two deaths during the year, one from valvular disease of the heart and the other from general dropsy.

There is still a large number of men in the regiment who are weakly looking and anæmic, whose constitutions have been so much broken down by the Straits climate that they have not yet quite recovered from its effects.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—VIZIANAGRAM.

Arrived from Tonghoo 28th January 1872.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Vizianagram	103·66	5·42	2·06	·27	2·89
1873	Do.	164·83	6·42	·98	1·26	2·39
1874	Do.	56·95	2·66	·56	·70	3·52
	Average ..	108·48	4·83	1·20	·74	2·93
1875	Vizianagram	41·69	2·52	1·96	1·68	2·10

Surgeon-Major C. R. G. Parker was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The hot season during the past year was less intense than usual, the heat being probably modified by frequent showers of rain ; this rain was, however, untimely, and was followed by a rainy season much below the average and a less marked cold season than usual. The station and district have been healthy and free, I am thankful to say, from the cholera epidemic which has so widely prevailed.

Diseases of the district.

Diseases of the district.—Fevers are common, the intermittent form chiefly, in the station and neighbourhood, and remittent fever of a pernicious kind on the hill ranges. Leprosy is also common.

Drainage for the men's huts.

Drainage for the men's huts.—The drainage of the lines is defective, owing to the insufficient slope of the main drain. The officer commanding is aware of this, and has represented the matter.

Diet.

Diet.—Vegetables abundant ; the men have received rice compensation.

Exercises.

Exercises.—Each wing of the regiment has a garden ; there is also a gymnasium. No recommendations have been made.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The regiment has been healthy during the past year, and there is nothing of importance in connexion with its state of health to record.

41st Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—CUTTACK.

Right Wing arrived from Madras on the 20th October 1868, and Headquarters and Left Wing on 21st and 25th January 1869.

Average strength	707
Do. do. present	663
Admissions	1,297
Average daily sick	57
Deaths in hospital	1
Do. out of do.	3
Pensioned	29
Sick leave	27

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Cuttack	113·17	3·51	1·29	4·02	1·15
1873	Do.	41·03	2·73	·71	3·44	1·14
1874	Do.	125·63	4·61	·57	5·02	1·00
	Average ..	93·27	3·61	·85	4·16	1·09
1875	Cuttack	195·62	8·59	·56	4·11	3·81

Surgeon-Major J. S. Ridings, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—During the months of January and February the climate was cool and extremely pleasant, the heavy dense fogs which usually prevail in these months having been almost altogether absent; March, April, May, and beginning of June constituted the hot season, which was very bearable, and by no means intense. At their close heavy thunder-storms ushered in the rainy season (about 10th June), and which may be said to have lasted until about 20th October. Climate of the station.

The amount of rainfall was 92 inches, the usual annual fall being 63 inches.

September and October are always the most unpleasant months of the year at Cuttack, being generally damp, sultry, muggy, relaxing, most oppressive weather; but this year they were less trying than usual, the cold season having partially set in early in October.

November and December are well nigh the perfection of weather, early mornings, evenings, and nights extremely cold, day time moderately warm, air dry and exhilarating.

Natural features of the district.—The soil generally is alluvial with isolated hills of gneiss and occasional areas of grit, sandstone, and conglomerate, with beds of white or pinkish clay, and of laterite of detrital origin, consisting of nodules of hydrated oxide of iron and coarse quartz sand, cemented together more or less perfectly. Some 8 to 10 miles to the west is a range of picturesque forest-clad hills from 300 to 3,000 feet high; the surrounding country consists for the most part of rich rice fields interspersed with clumps of bamboo, banian, palm, and mango trees, stretching away for some 40 miles eastward to the low mangrove-covered region fringing the coast line of the delta to a depth of 15 to 20 miles. The cantonment and town of Cuttack are situated on opposite sides of what may be considered an island (2 miles in width at their position) lying in the fork or bifurcation of the "Mahanuddy," the main stream, which retains the parent name, bounding it on the north, while its branch, the "Katjuri," of almost equal magnitude, both varying from 1 to 1½ miles, bounds it on the south, the regimental lines being about 3 miles distant from the eastern end of the island where the rivers branch. The island is rather depressed in centre, the river banks on both sides being artificially-raised bunds faced with masonry to keep out the rivers during seasons of high floods which occasionally threaten destruction to the town. Its surface is for the most part marshy; numerous tanks covered with rank vegetation abound, and must exercise a most prejudicial influence on the health of the community. Drainage is necessarily very bad. Productions consist of rice, the staple of "Orissa," a coarse seed called mandua, wheat and barley, gram and peas, jute, hemp and cotton, mustard, castor-oil, linseed, tobacco, sugarcane, turmeric, ginger, &c. All kinds of European and native vegetables thrive luxuriantly. Natural features of the district.

Diseases of the district.—Intermittent fevers, generally of a mild type, are common throughout the year, but especially prevalent amongst the native community at close of the rains and during the cold season, at which time also catarrhal and rheumatic affections are frequent. Leprosy in both its forms, but especially as elephantiasis, is endemic. Hooping-cough, measles and small-pox, the latter during early months of the year, owing to the exertions of inoculators at that season, are also prevailing diseases. Cholera rages yearly amongst the ill-fed, ill-housed, unwashed, exhausted (both physically and mentally) host of pilgrims who visit Pooree in the months of June, July, and August, but of late years has been almost unknown in epidemic form at Cuttack itself. Police and military guards are during dangerous seasons posted at the ferries to prevent the pilgrims entering the town or cantonment; residents returning from Pooree are, however, admitted, so that the quarantine is after all but partial and incomplete; however it certainly has its advantages. Diseases of the district.

Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts and guard-rooms.—Ventilation and drainage of the guard-rooms is satisfactory, but as regards the sepoy's huts very much the reverse, they being of altogether insufficient capacity and much below the standard regulation superficial area and cubic capacity, besides being in a very dilapidated condition, generally from ordinary wear during a long series of years. Intervening streets are altogether too narrow. The regimental bazaar, which is actually continuous with the civil bazaar, abuts upon the Drummers' and H Company's lines, instead of being separated from them by a wide interval. Nothing short of complete rebuilding, and reconstruction on a totally different principle, would be of any use. Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts and guard-rooms.

Nuisance.—The whole subject of drainage has been in late years brought to the notice of Government, without, up to present, any practical result. The drainage of the lines could hardly possibly be worse, the ground itself almost a dead level, the drains simply shallow open trenches, into which flows all liquid filth from the huts, as well as surface drainage generally percolating into the subsoil, and, during greater portion of the year, when there is no rainfall to flush the channels, giving rise to most offensive odours. I understand, however, that the Executive Engineer is about to undertake the stone-facing of these shallow side trenches.

The two large main drains, running north and south of the lines, which are supposed to receive the drainage of all the shallow side trenches, are unfaced, and constantly become partially silted up with mud. The Secretary to Government of Bengal, in his letter of 26th July 1873, recommended "that the open drains should be merely utilized for their legitimate purpose of

carrying off rainfall drainage," a course which unfortunately is impracticable, as no provision is made for removal of liquid sewage, the estimated cost of plant and labour for so doing, as furnished by the Executive Engineer, being quite beyond mere regimental resources. All solid excrementitious matter is removed every morning by the conservancy carts.

The men resort to the large open public latrine. So far as was practicable the military authorities have exercised a strict supervision in keeping the large and small drains open so that no recommendations were required.

Water-supply.

Water-supply has been good in quality and abundant in quantity from rivers, tanks, and deep wells; the first source being much the most pure and best, hardness but $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, solid contents 68 grains per gallon. The tanks rank next in softness and purity; the wells, varying from 20 to 40 feet in depth, have a hardness of from 12° to 77° , and contain from 18 to 182 grains of solids per gallon, chiefly chlorides and sulphates. The wells only contain nitrates.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions have been cheap and plentiful, and vegetables abundant.

—	Measures per Rupee.						Rice Compensation.		
	Rice.		Ghee.		Dholl.				
	M.	OLLOCKS.	SERES.	CHUTTACKS.	SERES.	CHUTTACKS.	RS.	A.	P.
First quarter..	17	7	1	2	6	..	0	2	8
Second do. ..	16	1	1	3	6	2	0	4	6
Third do. ..	13	5	1	3	5	13	0	8	4
Fourth do. ..	18	..	1	..	9	..	0	2	0

Clothing of the troops.

Clothing of the troops.—The cloth clothing of the Madras sepoy is, however, altogether ill-adapted and unsuitable for native wear.

The undress forage cap affords no protection against the sun, and should be fitted with cover and hanging curtain behind. The red tunic is too heavy and stiff in material, too tight and close-fitting in cut; the serge jumper as worn by "Blue Jackets" would be more suitable, or Norfolk jacket pattern coat. The trousers are invariably grossly ill-fitting, and in wet weather are always dragged about the feet; loose, but cut short below the knee, would be much more appropriate in all respects, while a waterproof cape would be a most desirable substitute for the cumbrous, heavy, useless military great coat, which becomes soaked through immediately on exposure to rain.

Exercises.

Exercises.—The younger men amuse themselves at the regimental gymnasium. General effect is conducive to health.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—The only disease which has prevailed in an epidemic form has been ague in the cold weather months of January, February, October, November, and December, due, in my opinion, to climatic peculiarity, the damp steamy warm months of September and early October being followed by the sudden setting in of dry cold weather, against which the poorer class of natives possess no properly protective clothing; also to the ill-ventilated, ill-drained, damp, gloomy huts in which sepoys' families are housed; and also to the thorough saturation of, and height of water in, the subsoil at close of rainy season.

The native habit of sleeping on the cold damp ground must also induce chills, and so tend to induce disease of a paroxysmal character.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The regiment has now completed a tour of seven years at Cuttack, and is under orders (temporarily cancelled owing to prevalence of cholera in Ganjam) to Vizianagram, 300 miles to the south. In last year's report I stated that the physique of the men generally was poor, and I anticipated that after another year's residence in the steamy, inservating climate of Lower Bengal it would be even worse. I now regret to have to say that my forecast has proved correct, so much so that I am of opinion that the regiment is quite unfit for active or foreign service, and that it would simply be an incumbrance to any force to which it is attached.

I think, on medical grounds, that it should be allowed to remain for a couple of years at Vizianagram, a cheap and healthy station, to recover its tone before being sent abroad.

The vital force of the men's systems is altogether abnormally low, and they have shown during past two successive years an extraordinary tendency to contract paroxysmal febrile disease, which, though generally of a mild form, and but seldom showing any tendency to become remittent or continued from the debilitated constitutions of the subjects, is extremely persistent, and but little amenable to treatment with antiperiodic drugs.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,411
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,174
Total admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,008
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.			Rate per Cent. of				
			Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
			Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	..	..	111.54	2.35	.85	1.86	1.67
1873	..	..	90.98	2.20	.64	.93	2.16
1874	..	..	74.33	1.98	.97	3.61	2.98
Average			92.28	2.17	.82	2.13	2.27
1875	..	..	63.26	2.48	1.49	3.57	2.72

The following corps were serving in the division on the 31st December 1875 :—

19th Regiment N.I.		
32nd do.	do.	
38th do.	do.	
24th do.	do.	
26th do.	do.	

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Johnston, M.D., was in charge of this circle and Malabar and Canara up to May 1875, and was succeeded by Deputy Surgeon-General H. Young, who again was succeeded by Deputy Surgeon-General L. W. Stewart, who submits the following report :—

Alleged causes of sickness and mortality.—In the Annual Sanitary Reports of the Native Regiments serving in this circle of medical administration, including the garrison of Trichinopoly, forming the head-quarters of the district, there has been but little deviation in the alleged causes of sickness and mortality, saving an outbreak of epidemic cholera of extreme virulence. Alleged causes of sickness and mortality.

During the year under review the health of the Europeans, inclusive of commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers of the several departments, has not been so satisfactory as could be desired.

The climate of the head-quarter station has differed very considerably from the average of years, the monsoon rains having fallen under the average, 35 inches, the result being a partial failure of the crops, wet and dry.

The health of the native troops has been on the whole satisfactory, excepting the outbreak of cholera, which commenced in May and lasted until the end of the year, being for five months epidemic and for three months sporadic. The admissions and deaths from this cause were as follows :—

Regiments.						Admitted.	Died.
19th Regiment N.I.,	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	6	2
32nd do.	do.	..	..	..	..	25	11
38th do.	do.	..	..	..	..	2	1

The epidemic was general, and the civil population suffered very considerably. A strict quarantine resulted in a great immunity of the prison population of the Central Jail of Trichinopoly. The year has been characterised by a complete change in the seasonal conditions, cholera making its appearance (imported from Negapatam *via* Tanjore) in the *hot* instead of the *cold* months of the year, as has been usual in former years and lasting for a considerable time longer than has hitherto been the average. The head-quarter station, Trichinopoly, enjoyed a perfect immunity from the disease for four years, and the present epidemic was of more than an ordinarily virulent type compared with the average of previous years when the disease was wont to make its appearance.

A comparison with the previous years shows that, were the admissions from cholera excluded, the total entries into hospital fall short by 176, but the death-rate is greater by 2.
There are no observations to offer, and no recommendations were found necessary to make to the General Officer Commanding the district during the year under report.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—TRICHINOPOLY.

Arrived from Singapore 7th May 1872.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present,		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick leave.
1872	Trichinopoly	186.64	4.82	.92	..	4.63
1873	Do.	102.42	2.73	.14	1.16	2.32
1874	Do.	163.48	2.77	1.73	4.76	2.88
	Average ..	150.84	3.44	.93	1.97	3.27
1875	Trichinopoly	81.72	2.76	1.76	4.25	4.55

The following medical officers were in charge of this corps during the year :—
Surgeon S. L. Dobie.
Surgeon-Major T. G. Howell.

The latter of whom reports as follows :—

Climate of the station during the year.

Climate of the station during the year.—The year under review has been an unhealthy one, though not so much so as the preceding in respect to the admissions into hospital from ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, and bronchitis. Cholera, however, prevailed in an epidemic form for five months and sporadically for three months, commencing in May and terminating in December. At the end of the year sporadic cases still continued to occur both in the town and cantonment. Fevers, colds, diarrhoea, and dysentery also contributed their share. The rainfall in a measure partially failed, particularly as regards the north-east monsoon, the total amount being much below the average. The cold weather, too, has not been so great, the thermometer never falling below 73°. Cases of cholera were more numerous, and in its worst forms during the hot months.

Diseases of the district.

Diseases of the district.—The diseases of the district are those common to all Indian stations. Fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, and rheumatism have been prevalent.

Cholera, which had not visited the station for some years previously, made its appearance in the month of May, assuming an epidemic form, and so continuing till about the middle of October, after which occasional cases occurred, here and there, until the close of the year.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—The average number of nights in bed have been havildars 5, naigues 4, and privates 4½ per week.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery have been prevalent during the year, but not anything like in this corps, the extent to which they prevailed in 1874. Cholera also made its appearance in Trichinopoly during the hot season, assuming for many months an epidemic form, and from October till December it continued to occur, here and there, at irregular intervals in a sporadic form.

There were 6 admissions into the regimental hospital for cholera, out of whom 2 died and 4 recovered.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The ventilation of the hospital is defective, especially when all the beds are occupied. The subject has been frequently reported upon by my predecessors. Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage.—The latrines are in good order, and the earth sewage efficiently carried out. Hospital drainage.
The drainage has been regularly attended to and kept clean.

Hospital water-supply.—Satisfactory. Water-supply, which is obtained from a well in the hospital compound in sufficient quantity, is of good quality. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—The general health of the regiment during the past year has not been very satisfactory, owing to the prevalence of ague, dysentery, and diarrhoea, and also other diseases; and no doubt the condition of the huts in the regimental lines must have an unfavourable tendency in regard to the health of the men; notwithstanding every attention is paid towards keeping the lines clean and to the state of the drainage, &c., &c. General conclusions.

32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—TRICHINOPOLY.

Arrived from Hooshungabad 6th February 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872..	.. Hooshungabad ..	86.31	2.16	1.29	1.72	1.29
1873..	.. Trichinopoly ..	147.64	2.73	.58	.14	3.23
1874..	.. Do. ..	43.20	1.87	.57	5.63	6.35
	Average..	92.38	2.26	.81	2.49	3.62
1875..	.. Trichinopoly ..	61.23	2.05	2.81	5.76	2.66

The following medical officers were in charge during the year:—

Surgeon-Major J. FitzGerald.

Do. D. Kearney.

Surgeon H. J. Hazlett.

The last-mentioned reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.—The climate did not differ materially from that of preceding years. Climate of the station.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The ventilation and drainage of the lines and guard-rooms are sufficient. Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Water-supply.—The water-supply was abundant, derived from wells, tank, and irrigation channels. I should think the quality of the water was not very good, but I cannot speak with any certainty on this subject, as I believe no analysis has been made. Water-supply.

Diet.—Provisions were plentiful, but not cheap. Vegetables abundant.

The average monthly rice compensation was Annas 13-6. On account of the dearness of provisions I think a sepoy must find it difficult to supply himself and his family with proper and sufficient food. Diet.

Duty and exercises.—The average number of nights in bed per week 3.28.

Duty and exercises.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera was the only epidemic disease that prevailed. Amongst the sepoys there were 25 cases and 11 deaths. In addition there were 145 people in the families and camp-followers attacked by it; 32 of them died. The disease was of a rather severe type, and remained for several months. I believe the soil on which the lines are built was favourable to the growth of the cholera poison. The lines are kept clean, are well built, and well ventilated.

Hospital drainage.

Hospital drainage.—The drainage was good. The dry-earth system in the latrine was effectually carried out.

Hospital water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—The hospital water-supply is procured from the tank, as the men prefer that water; quality doubtful.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The total admissions (387) into hospital exceeded considerably those (299) of the preceding year, but they were mostly due, cholera excepted, to comparatively unimportant diseases, and the average daily sickness (12·53) was less than in 1874.

The deaths were numerous (13); but of that number 11 were due to cholera and the remaining 2 to malarious fevers.

On the whole the health of the regiment can scarcely be considered satisfactory; but as this unfavourable condition did not exist in previous years, I think the extra sickness may be attributed chiefly to epidemic and meteorological influences.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.**STATION—TRICHINOPOLY.**

Arrived from Rangoon on the 14th and 21st February 1871.

Average strength	700
Do. do. present	639
Admissions	464
Daily sick	15
Deaths in hospital.. .. .	5
Do. out of do.	4
Pensioned	31
Sick leave	27

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with former years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Trichinopoly	110·59	2·42	1·16	1·46	1·16
1873	Do.	66·40	2·03	1·40	3·58	4·04
1874	Do.	73·67	1·36	·71	3·86	3·45
	Average	83·55	1·93	1·09	2·96	2·88
1875	Trichinopoly	72·61	2·34	1·28	4·42	3·85

The undermentioned medical officers were in charge during the year :—

Surgeon L. Beech.

Do. E. Fawcett.

And the last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The hot weather is much earlier in this station nor any other time of year. The rains usually set in about the beginning of August, from which time up to the end of January the climate may be said to be pleasant. The total rainfall this year was 24·6 inches, and last year 24·16 inches.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—Ventilation and drainage on the whole very satisfactory.

Nuisance.—The two latrines used respectively for men and women are nothing more nor portions of the maidan to the west of the lines enclosed within four walls. And owing to there being no trenches or other receptacles, the excreta is deposited near the entrances, consequently at night the men do not care to resort to them, and to a certain extent during the day. These defects have been brought to the notice of the authorities, and although some months ago sanction for new latrines on a different principle was given, up to this nothing whatever has been done.

Water-supply.—Water for drinking and culinary purposes is obtained from three wells in the lines or near to them. From seven other wells water is drawn for flushing the drains, &c. The drinking water is of good quality and abundant throughout the year. No recommendations have been made regarding the supply.

Diet.—Provisions throughout the year were on the whole dear, but plentiful. Compensation Dist. has been given to the troops on account of the dearness of rice, &c.

Epidemic diseases.—The majority of admissions was as usual due to intermittent fever of a mild type, which is endemic in this place. Cholera broke out in the lines on the 19th of June, and two sepoy were attacked, and one of these died, the other making a good recovery. Of the families two children contracted this disease and both proved fatal.

General conclusions.—During the year under review the regiment may be said to have enjoyed on the whole very fair health, and will compare favourably with the two preceding years as regards admissions, but will show an increase in the death-rate. There were 464 admissions from all causes ; of these 215 were due to intermittent fever, which was, as a rule, of a mild type, and with some few exceptions very amenable to treatment. General debility gives 26 ; however, the greater number of these were men who have since been pensioned or otherwise disposed of. From bowel-complaints there were 34 admissions which were, as a rule, of a mild nature. There were five deaths in hospital, one from erysipelas of the face which was due to a small irritable boil on the nose, one from cholera, two from ague, and one from disease of the heart. There were four deaths out of hospital ; of these three had been sent to their native villages on sick leave, and the other was a sudden death in the lines from pericarditis.

Cholera appeared in an epidemic form both in cantonment and city in the month of June, and was originally imported from Negapatam. Only a very few cases occurred in this regiment, and no doubt the cleanly and good sanitary condition of the lines prevented its spreading.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—PALAMCOTTAH.

Arrived from Secunderabad 5th February 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	654
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872	Secunderabad	50·78	2·14	1·97	..	·56	
1873	Palamcottah	121·31	3·09	·43	..	·86	
1874	Do.	50·17	2·81	1·01	·86	1·01	
	Average ..	74·08	2·68	1·13	·28	·81	
1875	Palamcottah	51·40	2·81	·45	·76	·30	

Surgeon G. F. Bevan was in medical charge of this corps during the year and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The climate of the station during the past year was conducive to health. There has been a longer and earlier cold season than last year, owing probably to the rains occurring earlier and being more plentiful. Malarious fevers, rheumatic affections, catarrhs, and bowel-complaints have been rather more frequent during the cold months of October, November, and December, probably owing to sudden chills being of more frequent occurrence. The incidence and decline of cholera, which never assumed the characters of a violent epidemic, seems in my opinion to have been in little or no degree affected by any peculiarities in the climate.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The principal, if not only, means of ventilation in sepoy's huts is the open door. The family latrine is often situated just in front or, perhaps, a little to one side of this, so that the air before entering is in many cases tainted with impure odours; the case is even worse at night, for I ascertained from observation that the inhabitants of many of the huts carefully exclude the night air by shutting the doors and plugging every orifice whereby any pure air could enter. The condition of the interior of such a hut towards the early morning can be very well imagined, particularly if occupied by a large family. The condition of the drainage of the lines has been often previously reported on. Sufficient to say that the drains are earth ones, and are of use only in carrying off storm water. As a rule, they have little or no fall, and the liquid house-refuse accumulates in them and percolates into and tends to contaminate the soil. V-shaped tiled or paved drains are urgently required. I have ventilated these grievances in previous sanitary reports, but the result has been nil.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—There was some scarcity of water during the months of July, August, and September owing to the dryness of the early part of the year. Many of the wells in the lines were dried up, and guards had to be placed over them to prevent waste of water. The quality of water has been generally good even during the greatest scarcity. Rain fell during the latter part of September, October, and November, giving several months' supply.

Sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements have been well attended to considering the difficulties to be encountered from the construction of the houses, drains, &c.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions are, as a rule, very expensive. Vegetables are not abundant. Compensation has been received on account of the dearth of provisions.

If dieting of troops has been nutritive.

If dieting of troops has been nutritive.—Although the climate is on the whole conducive to health, and the duties of the men are not heavy, still I am of opinion that, owing to the dearth of the necessaries of life, the dieting of many of the sepoys, more particularly those having large families depending on them, has not been sufficiently nutritive to preserve them in such a state of health as to render them efficient in case of immediate active service. Anæmia and debility, often, I believe, having their origin in want of food, have been fruitful causes of inefficiency during the past year.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—The average number of nights per week in bed have been 5.38. Cricket is played every evening. About 30 or 40 of the men and recruit boys have learnt the game, and take a good deal of interest in it, as do some of the officers. The game is certainly conducive to the health of those who indulge in it, and a cricket club ought to be established in every native corps, as it is not only healthful, but tends to keep the men out of mischief during their idle hours. There is a gymkhana in the lines where some of the younger men and boys practise gymnastics.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Dysentery, diarrhoea, and fevers (intermittent) have caused a majority of the admissions, but cannot be said to have prevailed in an epidemic form; they seemed in most cases to have resulted from chills or errors in diet, acting on enfeebled constitutions.

Cholera which prevailed to a considerable extent in many parts of the district, and even in Tinnevely and Palamcottah, was introduced into the lines in some unexplained way, but probably by the communication of the individual who was attacked with an infected locality in the town; it never spread and only assumed a sporadic form, attacking three individuals at considerable intervals of time, and only ending fatally in one instance. This speaks for itself as to the sanitary condition of the lines. During the time that cholera prevailed in the town I recommended that the sepoys should be kept as much as possible to their lines, and that all the houses should be lime-washed externally and internally, and, as will be seen, the results were satisfactory.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The ventilation of the hospital is chiefly by means of doors and windows.

Hospital drainage.

Hospital drainage.—The drainage is favoured by the conformation of the ground; it has received little or no artificial aid.

Hospital Water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—There is a very good well situated immediately in front of the hospital with a platform sloping on towards the platform terminating in a drain which carries off all the waste water and prevents soakage. The quality of the water is good, and all through the hot weather there was a sufficiency of it.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—During the past year the health of the sepoys has been on the whole good. The sanitary condition of the cantonment is satisfactory and appears to be well attended to. With a better system of drainage there would be nothing to complain of. The hospital is well situated, large, and in every way adequate for its purpose. The wards are large and lofty, and the ventilation excellent.

Deputy Surgeon-General L. W. Stewart inspected this corps on the 24th January 1876 and reports as follows :—

Lines.—The regimental lines are exceedingly well kept. The huts of the men are all tiled ~~Lines~~ and have a very neat appearance. There is no overcrowding in the huts; the average number of inmates in each is 3·6. The cubical and superficial space is as follows :—

Havildars' huts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Square feet	162
								{ Cubic do.	1,593
Naigues' do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Square do.	163
								{ Cubic do.	1,124
Privates' do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Square do.	75
								{ Cubic do.	692·6
Drummers' do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Square do.	200
								{ Cubic do.	1,366

The drains are sufficient to carry off the storm-water, though they are not made of masonry; they have a fair amount of fall from east to west, but much more from south to north. Municipal carts pass through the lines every morning to remove the excreta and rubbish, which are carried away to a distance and deposited in trenches, and subsequently used in cultivation. There are two latrines for the use of the men and families, and which are kept clean by municipal scavengers.

Conservancy.—The conservancy generally is very satisfactory. Few cantonments have such a Conservancy. clean and neat appearance. The drains are kept clean of rubbish and no disagreeable smells are noticeable.

Hospital.—The hospital is of a superior description, commodious, lofty, and well ventilated Hospital. by small upper windows, and clean.

Diseases.—The principal diseases have been ague, rheumatic and bowel affections, general Diseases. debility resulting very frequently from insufficient and inferior food owing to dearth of provisions.

Two cases of mania were in hospital under treatment, resulting, it is confidently believed, from the use of *bhang*. I was informed on very good authority that the use of this drug and of opium is very prevalent in the regiment—a habit most detrimental to the efficiency of a corps.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—QUILON.

Arrived from Trichinopoly 19th January 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Trichinopoly	130·66	1·51	·75	·15	1·03
1873	Quilon	25·52	·70	·70	..	·56
1874	Do.	42·99	1·27	·84	2·97	1·27
	Average	66·39	1·16	·76	1·04	·96
1875	Quilon	48·68	2·48	1·14	2·57	2·24

Surgeon-Major F. Duckworth, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—Quilon is a sea-coast station, and has a very damp, moist climate, productive of, and inimical to, chest affections, bowel disorders, fevers, rheumatism, and skin diseases. The monsoons are heavy and protracted, ushered in with much thunder and lightning; the south-west monsoon usually sets in about the middle of May and lasts to the end of July or August, when a break occurs, the duration of which varies, succeeded by the north-east monsoon in October and November. The cold months are December, January, and February, and the hot months March, April, and May.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms and huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms and huts.—No drainage or sewerage works exist. The natural configuration of the ground being undulating and the soil porous and sandy, all surface water is rapidly removed by natural drainage and percolation. The ventilation of barracks, guard-room, prison, and cells is quite satisfactory, and that of the sepoy's huts has been alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—The objectional practice of burials in an old Mahomedan cemetery situated on the canal bank in the neighbourhood of the regimental lines, which fouled the drinking water of the wells in its proximity, and which was prominently noticed in last year's report, has happily since been closed for good, and a new Mahomedan burial-ground a mile distant from the lines and barracks, and well removed from human habitations, has been assigned to them for future burials.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—Water is plentiful throughout the year, and the quality is unexceptionable. The supply is chiefly derived from wells, of which there are thirteen in different parts of the lines. Eight of them have pavements and circular drains around them, as well as wooden covers to the mouths to guard against accident and pollution.

Sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitation and conservancy of the regimental lines and other public buildings are carefully attended to. The night-soil and sweepings are carted away regularly and buried in a distant place allotted for the purpose. The conservancy department is kept in efficient working order by weekly inspections made both by the Quartermaster and medical officer.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions were rather more plentiful than last year, and prices were consequently lower. Butcher's meat is always of indifferent quality. As sheep do not thrive in this climate, goat's flesh only is daily vended to the public. Good mutton can only be procured by special arrangement and at great expense. Beef, seldom good, to be had only once in a week or so. The cow being held in veneration here, can only be slaughtered within military limits. Fish, however, is plentiful and good. Country vegetables abundant. English varieties scarce. Good table rice has to be imported, and is not always to be had; the coarser kinds alone cultivated in this country, and even these are far from cheap. The sepoy's received compensation for dearth of provisions at the rate of Rupees 2 per mensem per man.

Clothing.

Clothing.—The head dress alone appears not quite the thing, consisting as it does of a small close-fitting skull-cap worn throughout the year, with white cover in hot weather and a glazed cover during the monsoon; but it fails to afford adequate protection against either sun or rain.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—The duties of the men are light and in no way detrimental to health. They consist of parades, drills, route-marching, guard-mounting, trench and running drill, picquet duties and sham-fights, cleaning of arms and accoutrements, and daily roll-calls. For a short time the men were engaged on fatigue duty in throwing up earth works at the butts, for which I believe they are to be remunerated. Number of nights in bed 4 to 5 per week.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera in an epidemic form prevailed in the neighbourhood and suburbs of Quilon from August to November 1875, when it ceased; but before disappearing cases of the disease also occurred within cantonment limits, yet without attacking a single individual (man, woman, or child) of the regiment. The ordinary precautions against an invasion were promptly taken, and consisted of proper conservancy and cleanliness of the town and station; restriction of the men to their own cantonment and regimental lines; prevention of pilgrims and travellers lodging in the chuttrum and rest-houses in the neighbourhood of the lines; the temporary prohibition of the practice of fishermen drying fish along the beach, &c.; the fumigation of all the huts, and issue of McDougall's powder to the men for use in their dwellings.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is a long, tile-roofed building, substantially constructed and possessing a good brick floor and long verandah on both sides; standing on elevated ground on the bank of what was a trench or canal, the slopes and falls on the sides securing for it a capital natural drainage aided by the porous sandy nature of the soil around. Both lighting and ventilation are amply provided for; ridge ventilation along the summit of the roof; eight ventilators on the side walls, besides four doors and twenty windows all round the building, securing the freest circulation of air throughout.

Hospital latrines.

Hospital latrines.—The latrine of the hospital is but a small one, and the principle of dry-earth conservancy adopted.

Hospital water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—Water-supply very good.

Hospital diets.

Hospital diets.—Patients are not dieted in hospital, but have hospital comforts afforded them whenever needed in allowance of sago and arrowroot, mutton and milk, wines and spirits.

General conclusions.—The general health of the regiment as a body has been satisfactory, but the actual number of sick treated in hospital for the period exceeds the total of the two preceding years, apparently caused by the longer residence in a climate wholly damp and moist for the greater part of the year. In 1873 the total number treated (inclusive of the sick at Trichoor) was 193; in 1874 the number rose to 314; and in 1875 to 356, exhibiting a steady increase of sickness in the regiment. Though epidemic cholera raged in the villages and neighbourhood of Quilon, and a few cases of it also occurred within military limits, yet the men and families remained free from any infection throughout this critical period, which lasted from August to November. Small-pox prevailed to some extent in the station, and 4 privates, 1 woman, and 6 children were attacked; but, as they were all protected by vaccination, the disease ran its course in a mild and modified form. There were eight casualties in the year, and three of these occurred in hospital of consumption, dropsy, and hepatic abscess, respectively. As compared with the previous year there are two deaths in excess. The percentage of sickness to strength stands at 52·04, and of mortality per mille 11·69. Average daily sick for the year 17·01. The largest number of admissions were from cutaneous affections, fevers, rheumatism, chest and bowel disorders, and sore-eyes.

DISTRICT OF MALABAR AND CANARA.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,020
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,858
Total admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	964
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872 ..	35·15	1·36	1·08	·69	1·08
1873 ..	34·35	1·14	·70	3·44	1·82
1874 ..	35·56	1·58	·47	2·67	2·19
Average..	35·02	1·36	·75	2·26	1·69
1875 ..	51·88	2·09	·49	3·16	2·97

The following corps were serving in this district on the 31st December 1875:—

9th Regiment N.I.
25th do. do.
34th do. do.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—CANNANORE.

Arrived from Trichinopoly on the 7th and 28th February 1871.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
For temporary change of climate in India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with former years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872	Cannanore	26·82	1·13	·90	..	1·51	
1873	Do.	17·26	·77	·62	..	1·08	
1874	Do.	24·24	1·42	·43	·29	1·89	
	Average..	22·77	1·10	·65	·9	1·49	
1875	Cannanore	42·85	1·56	·86	1·15	2·02	

The following officers were in medical charge during the year :—

Surgeon T. C. Spencer.

Surgeon-Major J. FitzGerald.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.	<i>Climate of the station.</i> —The climate of this station is reported for its wetness, particularly during the months of June, July, and August. The temperature appears to have been very equable, not varying much throughout the year.
Ventilation for the men's huts.	<i>Ventilation for the men's huts.</i> —The huts of the men, guard-room, &c., appear to have been sufficiently ventilated.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —The water-supply is obtained from wells in the lines. Is of good quality, and appears to have been sufficient throughout the year.
Diet.	<i>Diet.</i> —Provisions are considered dear at this station. Vegetables are abundant. Compensation is issued to the troops on account of dearness.
Exercises.	<i>Exercises.</i> —There is a cricket club, but only a few practise this game. There is a gymnasium in the lines for the recruits and young soldiers. Some men employ their leisure hours in gardening. No recommendations necessary.
Ventilation of the hospital.	<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —The ventilation is by means of windows, doors, ridge ventilation. Is satisfactory. No recommendations.
Hospital drainage.	<i>Hospital drainage.</i> —The drainage is good, and the latrine, which has been recently built, is clean, well ventilated, and on the dry-earth principle, which is efficiently carried out. No recommendations.
General conclusions.	<i>General conclusions.</i> —The health of this regiment during the year was satisfactory. There were 273 admissions. Of these 45 were chronic rheumatism, 27 ague, 23 itch, 16 boils, 16 ulcers, and 14 contusions. There were 4 deaths in hospital and 2 out of hospital.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—CANNANORE.

Arrived from Moulmein 14th February 1869.

Average strength	670
Do. do. present	619
Admissions	425
Daily sick	17
Deaths in hospital	3
Do. out of do. .. ..	..
Pensioned	50
Sick leave	24

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Cannanore	25	75	48	..	43
1873	Do.	31.14	93	..	7.73	2.01
1874	Do.	42.81	1.81	86	3.45	1.87
	Average ..	32.98	1.16	43	3.72	1.43
1875	Cannanore	68.65	2.74	44	7.46	3.58

Surgeon-Major J. A. Cox, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the station during the year.—Climatic influence upon the health of the regiment has not been favourable, as most of the diseases, especially fevers, took on a low adynamic form when the monsoon and land winds prevailed during the past year. Climate of the station during the year.

Diseases of the district.—The principal diseases are fevers, rheumatisms, asthma, diarrhoea and dysentery, both during the monsoons and during the prevalence of land wind. Itch and intestinal worms (lumbrii) are very common throughout the year, chiefly accompanied with fever, which often assumes a remittent form, and sometimes complicated with inflammation of the lungs. Diseases of the district.

Position of lines.—The lines consist of rows of thatched mud huts to the north of the Native Infantry parade-ground. The site is somewhat low, but the natural drainage is good, and the lines are healthy. Position of lines.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained from the wells in the lines; it is both good and plentiful. Water-supply.

Diet.—The men purchase their own food. Rice, fish, and vegetables are the chief ingredients of diet. Rice was sold at the rate of 8½ measures per rupee. Troops received compensation at an average of Rupees 1-7-1 per mensem. Diet.

Duty and exercises.—Average weekly nights in bed 6.35.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic disease prevailed throughout the year. There were 57 cases of fever, of which 54 were intermittent and 1 remittent, 12 of dysentery and 3 of diarrhoea. Most of these prevailed during the monsoon and during the land wind, and nearly two-thirds of the fever cases depended upon intestinal worms, and about 20 per cent. were complicated with pneumonia, 1 of which even passed on to abscess of the lungs, hæmoptysis, collapse and death. Duty and exercises.
Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is fairly ventilated. Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage.—The working of the hospital latrine is good. Dry earth is used. Hospital drainage.

Hospital water-supply.—Water is brought to hospital by puckallies from wells in the lines, and kept for use in earthen vessels. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—Judging from the mortality during the year under review, the health of the regiment would appear to have been favourable; but on considering the number of admissions, there is an increase of 142 more than that of 1874, showing the health of the men to have been very unsatisfactory. Although a great number of them were treated for local complaints, such as ulcer, boil, itch, and accidents, yet the diseases of the general system were of a very severe nature, the fevers especially being complicated with inflammation of the lungs, &c. The continued residence of the sepoys in damp climates both in Burmah and in this station has rendered their constitutions easily susceptible to diseases which very often take on a low adynamic type, and with all the care, watchfulness, nourishing, &c., prolongs their convalescence to a great extent, and in a very few instances collapse and death. General conclusions.

There were three deaths among the sepoys and one among the puckallies of the regiment.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—MANGALORE.

Arrived from Bellary 30th December 1870.

Average strength	659
Do. do. present	602
Admissions	266
Daily sick	12
Deaths in hospital .. ..	..
Do. out of do.	1
Pensioned	6
Sick leave	22

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Mangalore	53·98	2·22	1·92	2·07	1·33
1873	Do.	54·57	1·70	1·46	2·63	2·34
1874	Do.	39·07	1·49	·13	4·18	2·78
	Average ..	49·20	1·80	1·17	2·96	2·15
1875	Mangalore	44·18	1·99	·15	·91	3·33

Surgeon-Major R. Dempster was in medical charge of this corps during the year and reports as follows :—

- Climate of the station.** *Climate of the station.*—The temperature during the past year has been about the average, but the rainfall was unusually light during the monsoon, and the last half of the year has not been so healthy in consequence. Patients suffering from zymotic disease did not convalesce so quickly, the average stay in hospital being much longer than the previous half-year.
- Diseases of the district.** *Diseases of the district.*—The luxuriant vegetation throughout the district is very conducive to fevers, particularly in those parts near the ghauts.
The principal diseases are intermittent and remittent fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea.
- Position of lines.** *Position of lines.*—The barracks are well situated on elevated ground in the centre of the cantonment. The lines are well situated on sloping ground, adjoining the parade ground aspect N.E.
The drainage is very good.
- Water-supply.** *Water-supply.*—Water good and abundant all year round, obtained from wells in the lines. No recommendations have been necessary.
- Sanitary arrangements.** *Sanitary arrangements.*—Sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory; no local causes of diseases have required removal.
- Diet.** *Diet.*—Provisions have been plentiful and moderate in price. Vegetables are procurable all year round. The men have received the usual rice money averaging Rupees 1-2-9.
Diet is on the whole sufficiently nutritive, but on account of dearth of mutton on this coast many are deprived of it.
- Duty and exercises.** *Duty and exercises.*—Average number of nights in bed 7½.
- Epidemic diseases.** *Epidemic diseases.*—No epidemic diseases have prevailed. No overcrowding has taken place, and there have been no defects from want of cleanliness or ventilation or over fatigue, or on account of diet, clothing, or water-supply.
- Ventilation of the hospital.** *Ventilation of the hospital.*—The hospital is a commodious building. Ventilation is good. No representations have been made.
- Hospital drainage.** *Hospital drainage.*—State of drainage and latrines has been good. The dry-earth system is efficiently carried out. No representations have been made.
- General conclusions.** *General conclusions.*—The sanitary state of the regiment during the past year has been on the whole satisfactory; the admissions 266 show a slight increase over previous year (261). The latter half of the year has not been a healthy time, attributed to the unusually light fall of rain during the monsoon. Men under treatment from zymotic diseases did not convalesce so quickly as usual, and many had to be sent away on sick leave in consequence. The number now on sick leave is 26 against 20 the previous year. The principal diseases have been ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, and itch. The admissions from zymotic disease have been 84·79 per cent. of total admissions. No death has taken place in hospital, but one man was sent away on sick leave to Trichinopoly and died there of cholera. One officer, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Ryves, died from extravasation of urine, and a child of Colonel R. S. Couchman died from bronchitis.

MYSORE DIVISION.

Average strength	3,750
Do. do. present	3,516
Total admissions	2,472
Daily sick	95
Deaths in hospital	25
Do. out of do.	6
Pensioned	134
Sick leave	62

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	96·70	3·02	1·03	3·04	2·90
1873	80·40	2·51	1·13	1·77	1·87
1874	63·46	2·50	·80	2·95	1·74
Average	80·18	2·67	·98	2·58	2·17
1875	70·30	2·70	·82	3·57	1·65

The following corps were serving in this division on the 31st December 1875 :—

Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners.
 23rd Regiment N.I.
 36th do. do.
 28th do. do.
 30th do. do.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., held charge of this division and that of the Ceded Districts during the year, and his combined report on these is as follows :—

Vital statistics.—The information to be embodied in an Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the Mysore Division and Ceded Districts is presented, on this as on former occasions, in the form of a series of tabular statements, so constructed as to leave little to be added to them in the way either of illustration or of completeness.

TABLE No. 1.

—		Population according to Census of 1871.	Total Number of Deaths.	Ratio per Mille to Population.
Province of Mysore		5,055,412	51,276	10·14
Do. of Coorg		168,312	4,167	24·76
Ceded Districts. {	Bellary	1,668,013	43,771	26·24
	Cuddapah	1,360,999	35,007	25·72
	Kurnool	961,225	21,731	22·61

TABLE No. 2.

Years.	Mysore.	Coorg.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Kurnool.
1871	11·52	19·20	13·39	15·17	13·88
1872	11·47	20·02	17·53	13·22	17·09
1873	10·55	21·17	17·86	14·57	16·68
1874	10·13	21·34	16·80	19·09	16·69
1875	10·14	24·76	26·24	25·72	22·61

TABLE No. 3.

Births of 1876.	Provinces and Districts.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
34,846	Mysore	58,218	57,790	53,340	51,280	51,276
2,084	Coorg	3,231	3,371	3,563	3,592	4,167
42,250	Bellary	22,333	29,241	29,799	28,034	43,771
23,083	Cuddapah	20,642	17,991	19,834	25,976	35,007
17,693	Kurnool	13,242	16,423	16,032	16,039	21,731

Tables Nos. 1 to 3 inclusive exhibit—

1. The census returns of the population, the total number of deaths, and the ratio of deaths per mille of the population of this administrative circle for 1875.
2. The death-rates of the same circle for the quinquennium ending 1875.
3. A quinquennial registration of the deaths in the same circle, with the aggregate of births for 1875.

The census was taken in 1871; only approximately correct then, it is, as a matter of course, year by year becoming less and less accurate. For statistical purposes it is advisable that a census should be taken at short intervals, say every five years. The death-rate of the Province of Mysore given in the returns as 10·14 per mille cannot be accepted as even approximately correct. The returns of the last five years go far to prove that nearly two in every three casualties have in all probability escaped registration. The returns from the Province of Coorg are more reliable, and are becoming year by year more trustworthy. With a mortality, chiefly from fever, exceeding that of 1874 by only 572, the registration gives a ratio of 24·76 per mille, the ratio in 1871 being 19·20 per mille. In the absence of epidemics of cholera, small-pox, and fever it is probable that the death-rate of Coorg would be fairly represented by 25 or 26 per mille. The death registration of the Ceded Districts is still very defective. In 1874 the returns for the Bellary District recorded 16·80, for the Cuddapah District 19·09, and for the Kurnool District 16·69 per mille. The increment of the aggregate of mortality of 1875, consequent upon the addition of 8,000 deaths from cholera, 1,300 from fever, and 800 from bowel-complaints, has only sufficed to raise the death-rate to a point considerably below what must be regarded as the normal death ratio, which in these fever-stricken districts cannot be less than 30 per mille.

The birth registration in the administrative circle is everywhere more or less seriously defective. In all cases it is lower than the aggregate of deaths; for example, in Mysore there were in 1875 68 births to every 100 deaths, 50 to every 100 in Coorg, 97 to every 100 in Bellary, 58 to every 100 in Cuddapah, and 81 to every 100 in Kurnool. Were these returns true, the depopulation of the province and districts must be going on steadily. Now the birth-rate is higher in India than in England, and in England it yields an annual excess of births over deaths of 12·8 per mille.

The birth-rate in France is 26·26; the death-rate 23·63.

Do. Austria 39·06; do. 30·34.

A high birth-rate must exist in India in consequence of the universal prevalence of early marriages.

The Mysore census gives the birth-rate as 37 per mille.

The Central Provinces do. 49 do.

The North-West Provinces do. 45·9 do.

Meerut District do. 49 do.

Bombay do. 39 do.

In this administrative circle the ratio of births to population according to the returns varies from 6·89 per mille in Mysore to 25·3 per mille in the Bellary District, the true ratio being probably from 35 to 40 per mille. These facts show how defective death and birth registrations are alike in the Ceded Districts and in the Province of Mysore.

TABLE No. 4, showing the Deaths from the more Important Diseases affecting the Population for the Year 1875.

Provinces and Districts.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.
Mysore	3,139	544	30,467	4,736
Coorg	5	66	3,255	324
Bellary	2,336	1,282	13,571	2,075
Cuddapah	4,651	626	23,540	1,078
Kurnool	886	1,232	16,136	514

TABLE No. 5. CHOLERA.

Provinces and Districts.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mysore	4,297	51	12	2	3,139
Coorg	31	..	..	..	5
Ceded Districts ..	1,046	129	..	..	7,923
Total ..	5,374	180	12	2	11,067

TABLE No. 6. SMALL-POX.

Provinces and Districts.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mysore	1,494	4,532	3,052	1,535	544
Coorg	25	307	525	292	66
Ceded Districts ..	2,489	4,253	3,509	3,161	3,140
Total ..	3,958	9,092	7,086	4,988	3,750

TABLE No. 7. FEVERS.

Provinces and Districts.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mysore	32,797	31,140	28,854	29,158	30,467
Coorg	2,800	2,215	2,286	2,568	3,255
Ceded Districts ..	31,911	32,724	35,659	40,029	53,247
Total ..	67,008	66,079	66,749	71,750	86,969

TABLE No. 8. BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.

Provinces and Districts.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mysore	5,798	6,284	5,785	5,358	4,736
Coorg	488	368	348	378	324
Ceded Districts ..	2,797	3,211	3,507	2,842	3,667
Total ..	9,033	9,858	9,640	8,578	8,727

Compared with 1874 the past year has been marked by a severe and general epidemic of cholera; in 1874 two sporadic cases occurred in Mysore; in 1875 there were 11,067 casualties from this disease. Coorg almost escaped the scourge, which was also but little felt in the Kurnool District. The incidence of the disease was most severely felt in Cuddapah, Mysore, and Bellary. To the Sanitarian cholera means dirt, and truly there is no lack of this in the Mysore Province and in the Ceded Districts.

A year which is favourable to the spread of cholera is generally favourable to the spread of small-pox; in this case, however, the number of cases of the latter disease registered for 1875 fell below that registered for 1874 by 1,238. This decrement is most distinctly seen in the returns from Mysore, Coorg, and Cuddapah, the increment in those from Bellary and Kurnool. In Mysore and Coorg the disease was of a mild character, owing probably to the fact that it represented the progressive subsidence of an epidemic which reached its acme in 1872. As regards the great class of fevers, it is to be noted that, alike in Mysore and in the Ceded Districts, the number of casualties exceeds that of 1874, one proof that the presence in an epidemic form of a disease such as cholera is not necessarily accompanied with a corresponding diminution in the casualty returns from other diseases. 86,969 casualties from "fever" occurred in this administrative circle during 1875; or 15,219 more than in 1874.

When we remember how comparatively small is the percentage of mortality of many of these fevers, some idea may be formed of their universal prevalence on the Mysore plateau and in the Ceded Districts.

Although the past year was pre-eminently a cholera year, yet no marked increase in the return of casualties from bowel-complaints is noted.

Bangalore.

Meteorology.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mean barometric pressure	26·927	26·911	26·929	26·922	26·922
Do. temperature of air	72·9	73·8	72·5	71·9	72·7
Do. do. wet bulb	66·2	66·2	64·2	64·5	64·6
Observed extremes {	Maximum	84·2	82·6	84·1	83·3
	Minimum	64·7	64·3	64·2	63·4
Do. humidity (saturation 100)	72	72·6	70	70	66
Do. maximum solar heat in vacuo	132	128·8	134·1	132·5	143·1
Do. minimum on grass	61·9	62·1	61·3	61·6	56·6
Do. depth of rain in inches	29·058	39·911	29·111	56·580	22·20
Number of days on which rain fell	107	92	80	126	76

Mean Meteorological Results for each quarter of the year 1875.

Quarters.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer.				Humi- dity.	Sun's Rays in Vacuo.	Mini- mum on Grass.	Wind.	Rain.	No. of Rainy Days.
		Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.					Velocity.		
		Dry.	Wet.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.						
First	26·974	71·1	60·7	84·2	60·1	57	..	..	87	IN. 0·860	1
Second	26·872	77·2	67·6	90·2	68·2	63	145·9	..	144	9·300	27
Third	26·872	72·2	66·8	83·3	65·0	76	141·6	..	221	8·660	32
Fourth.. ..	26·971	70·1	63·2	81·1	61·9	69	144·3	56·6	89	3·300	16
Means and Sums ..	26·922	72·7	64·6	84·7	63·8	66	143·1	56·6	135	22·20	76

Meteorological Means (unreduced) at Bellary for the year 1875.

1875.	Mean for year.	Highest in year.	Lowest in year.	Range.	Highest in year.	Lowest in year.	Range.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Range.	Approximate Mean in year.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	No. of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	General Direction.	Estimated Strength.
Mean	28·476	28·544	28·401	143	99·4	63·6	35·7	94·6	69·9	23·5	60·0	83·9	68·4	57	18·626	S. by W.	129

These tables exhibit the general meteorological results as rendered at the Observatories of Bangalore and Bellary for the year 1875 and four antecedent years. The observations taken at the Bellary Observatory are submitted unreduced, those at the Bangalore Observatory, however, are reduced from tables compiled by the Government Astronomer. The Bellary tables are ultimately reduced by Mr. Pogson, but the results are published too late for incorporation with this report. As regards Bangalore, the principal meteorological features of 1875 consist in a diminution in the humidity of the air, in a high mean maximum of solar heat in vacuo, in a diminished rainfall, and in a diminution in the number of days on which the rain fell. The year was, in ordinary language, a hot, dry, and during the north-east monsoon a comparatively rainless one. The deficiency in the rainfall was seriously felt at Bangalore and over Mysore generally, and would have been much more severely felt had it not been for the excessive fall of 1874 (56 inches 580 cents) which filled the tanks, and so mitigated the grave inconveniences of the water-supply of 1875. The fall of 1875 came short of the average (34 inches 334 cents) by 12 inches 134 cents. Drought of this kind, so severe and general, was favourable to the spread of epidemic and febrile diseases by depressing on the one hand the health state of the community, and on the other by raising the prices of the food-supplies.

The results tabulated at the Bellary Observatory show, as compared with those of 1874, a diminished rainfall spread over a less number of days than in 1874. In 1874 there fell during 84 days 26 inches 169 cents of rain; in 1875 there fell over 57 days 18 inches 626 cents of rain. The rainfall at Bellary is scanty; during the 16 years previous to 1874 the fall varied from a minimum of 13 inches 2 cents, to a maximum of 21 inches 6 cents, giving the average fall as 17 inches 4 cents, or less than the fall of 1875 by 1 inch 226 cents.

SANITARY.

From year to year the sanitary condition of lines and cantonments is recorded in the Annual Inspection Reports, and to these I would refer for all matters of detail. Suffice it here to say that

is a great and pressing subject of sanitation is securing the attentive consideration of all authorities, whether military, civil or medical, and that fair, though not always rapid, progress is being made in reducing the principles of the science to practice. Beyond the heavy expense involved there are few or no difficulties experienced in applying the laws and principles of sanitary science to European troops in India, but it is different with Native troops, whose habits and prejudices are in counter to many of the arrangements and restrictions necessary to secure the required health state of their houses and lines. As regards the new lines which have lately been built, as in the case of the Sappers and Miners, or which are being constructed as in the case of the 36th L.N.I. at Bangalore, the prominent defects of the old lines have been avoided, and arrangements have been made for the due conservancy of the huts, as well as for the drainage and cleanliness of the lines.

It is a matter of some difficulty and of constant labour to keep the old lines and huts in a satisfactory state of sanitation. The huts, generally speaking, are small, constructed of mud, ineffective in ventilation, in light, in the arrangements required for latrines and lavatories, and ineffective also as regards drainage. The streets of the lines are frequently much too narrow, and the total absence of artificial drainage leads necessarily to the extreme sullage of the soil and to the inevitable pollution of the water of the neighbouring wells.

The lines of the 23rd Regiment W.L.I. afford a good illustration of the objectionable features of these older lines. Still it must be admitted that these evils are reduced considerably by the constant supervision of military and medical officers, and by the constant activity of the conservancy department. I am of opinion that the sepoy should be tutored by Government; that his hut and lines should be erected on proper principles; that especial care should be taken in the erection of the hut, privy and lavatory and of the regimental latrines; that overcrowding of the hut should be forbidden; that artificial drainage should in all cases be adopted; and that simple but efficient sanitary arrangements should be enforced. All this can be done without interfering with the innocuous habits of the native, interference being only necessary when these habits and customs are followed in an objectionable and insanitary manner.

The unit of sanitary administration in civil life is the house, in military life the sepoys' hut, and until these houses and huts are placed in a sanitary condition, the mere sanitation of surroundings will have but little influence upon the mortality and sickness ratios. The tendency of our sanitary arrangements is chiefly centripetal, and sanitation has a tendency to stop short outside the house or hut; it would be well in my opinion if there were also a centrifugal tendency carrying sanitation from the house towards the surroundings. The regimental lines at this station are, with the exception of the eastern hutting lines, good. Those at Bellary are old and susceptible of improvement. The lines at the French Rocks are clean and well conserved; those at Mercara are still incomplete, at least as regards the left wing huts.

The following points deserve attention:—

1. The necessity of adopting some uniform plan of arranging the domestic latrine and lavatory of the sepoy's hut.
2. The necessity of providing properly-constructed regimental latrines for the two sexes.
3. The expediency of instituting experiments touching the comparative merits of the "dry-earth" and "dry-ash" systems.
4. The necessity of efficient artificial drainage of the lines.

The principal difficulty is that of expense. The sepoy purchases and keeps in repair his hut, and he has no pecuniary margin for improvements, or for special yet necessary sanitary arrangements. This system acted well enough in days when food was cheap, and when sanitary science was in its infancy, but its supersession by a better system is urgently required now, when the value of human life is better understood, and when Government has taken upon itself the great responsibilities of its conservation.

The sanitary condition of the two great military stations of this administrative circle is upon the whole satisfactory. The great wants of Bangalore briefly stated are insufficient water-supply and defective sanitation of the cantonment, bazaar, and of the Pété. Steps are being taken to remove the former and something is being done to remedy the latter. Much has been done to improve Bellary. The risks of a water famine have been lessened by the admission to the Fort litch reservoir of water from the Alipore tank, and the Municipality are steadily exerting themselves to secure the efficient conservancy of the Cowle bazaar and of Bruce Pété; money is the great want everywhere.

Barracks.—The barracks of native corps are generally used as places-of-arms. They have also accommodation for the native officer on duty and a look-up for defaulters. As a rule they are clean and well ventilated.

Guard-rooms.—The guard-rooms are in some instances large and airy, in others small and indifferently ventilated. Any evils which may be expected to result from deficient space are minimized by the practice which obtains of members of the guard not on sentry sleeping in the verandah.

Prison cells.—The prison cells in this administrative circle are clean and well conserved. They have also arrangements, in a small recess separate from the cell, for normal voidances. The

superficial area and cubic contents of these prison cells do not fall below the standard required by regulation. Generally they are well ventilated.

Food-supply.

Food-supply (quantity per Rupee in Seers).										
Stations.					Wheat.	Ragi.	Common Rice.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Firewood.
Province of Mysore	..	..	..	..	12	31-6	15-5	26-8	28-4	139-7
Do. Coorg	..	..	..	..	12-8	..	15	Not given.		99-5
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20	24	..

In consequence of the severe drought the prices of the staple grains and of other necessities of life rose. Ragi, for example, the staple grain of the Mysore Province, which generally sells at 48 lbs. per Rupee, sold for some time at from 38 to 42 lbs. A table showing the prices of grains during 1875 in the Mysore Province is appended.

Clothing.

Clothing.—Except in the case of the 28th Regiment N.I. at Mercara, medical officers have reported that the clothing of the men is as a rule sufficient. The changeable character of the climate of Mercara and the severe cold of the rainy and cold seasons have been the reason why the former medical officer of that regiment, Surgeon-Major Busteed advocated, and I supported the issue to each sepoy of a blanket. That issue with the addition of a boat-cloak has recently been sanctioned. The principal complaint, as regards clothing, concerns the present system of providing sepoy with ill-fitting boots, worn without the protection and cleanliness which socks would afford. If boots are to be retained, they should be made to fit the sepoy's feet; socks should be provided, and the sepoy should be instructed how to preserve his boots when he returns from drill with these articles of dress soaked with perspiration. I am of opinion that good, easy, well-made sandals are preferable to boots in the case of the native soldier.

Duties.

Duties.—The duties of the troops have in one instance only been reported as prejudicial to the health of the sepoy. This instance was given in last annual report, and the opinion has been repeated more recently. The regiment referred to is the 23rd W.L.I., a corps whose health-state has been and is still somewhat below par.

Vaccination.

Vaccination.—This subject will be considered when the tabular returns of vaccination pass under review.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.—The hospitals of the 36th, 23rd W.L.I., and of the Sappers and Miners are good, the first and last mentioned more especially. The hospital of the 30th Regiment N.I. at the French Rocks is also good; that of the 28th Regiment N.I. at Mercara, however, is indifferent. The 4th Regiment L.C. at Bellary has no proper regimental hospital, its medical wants being supplied by a small hospital originally built for the use of the followers of the regiment. The duplex hospital of the 21st and 27th Regiments N.I. at Bellary is a superior structure, built on the pattern of those in use in Bengal; it affords accommodation to 50 patients. All of these buildings fall short of the standard plan which provides accommodation in each hospital for 50 patients.

Latrines.

Latrines.—New regimental latrines on the plan of what is called the Vizagapatam pattern are being erected in connexion with the lines of the 36th M.N.I. (the west hutting lines). The hospital latrine of this regiment is on the short-trough and dry-earth system, and acts satisfactorily. There are no regimental latrines in connexion with the 23rd W.L.I. (east hutting lines); the hospital latrine is on the short-trough and dry-earth system; but as no buckets have yet been sanctioned for the latrine, its action is less satisfactory than the corresponding latrine of the west hutting lines.

The regimental latrines of the Sappers and Miners are upon a wrong principle, and are, moreover, too small for the wants of the regiment. This defect has been officially brought to notice. The hospital latrine has been lately improved, and the quarter-guard latrine is to be entirely rebuilt. The European latrine is in a satisfactory state. The hospital latrine of the 30th N.I. is good, but that of the 28th at Mercara is indifferent; those of the 21st and 27th at Bellary are good; that of the 4th L.C. is indifferent. These regiments, the 21st and 27th excepted, have also regimental latrines. The general conservancy of hospital latrines, as a rule, is everywhere carefully attended to.

Lavatories.

Lavatories.—Hospital lavatories are generally small and susceptible of improvement. Their conservancy is satisfactory.

Hospital clothing.
General Conservancy and Administration.

Hospital clothing.—The supplies of hospital clothing are good and sufficient.

General conservancy and administration.—Regimental medical officers exert themselves to secure the thorough conservancy of their respective hospitals and regimental lines, and to promote, as far as lies in their power, the sanitary well-being of the stations at which they are cantoned.

The administration of the hospitals by executive medical officers in this circle has given me every satisfaction.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statistical.

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.		Invalided.		Average Daily Sick.
			In.	Out.	Pensioned.	Discharged.	
Mysore Division	3228·67	2,106	21	3	117	12	86·21
Ceded Districts	1395·37	1,021	18	..	48	2	47·84

Table 1.

Ratio per Mille of Average Strength.

Mysore Division..	{ 1874..	674·84	6·29	2·00	27·73	1·71	24·85
	{ 1875..	652·28	6·50	0·93	36·24	3·72	26·70
Ceded Districts ..	{ 1874..	473·80	4·59	..	24·94	·66	17·32
	{ 1875..	731·70	9·82	..	34·40	1·43	34·28

Table 2.

Statement No. I consists of two tables, the former of which gives the actual numbers, the latter the ratios per thousand of the same and corresponding facts.

The strength of the Mysore Division and of the Ceded Districts Brigade was somewhat less in 1875 than in 1874. The corresponding numbers for 1874 are Mysore Division 3498·62, Ceded Districts 1523·84.

The second table shows the following facts :—

1. That in the Mysore Division the numbers admitted to hospital in 1875 fall short of the Admissions. corresponding numbers for 1874 by 22·56 per mille.
2. That as regards the Ceded Districts, the numbers admitted to hospital in 1875 exceed Admissions. those of 1874 by 257·90 per mille.
3. That in Mysore as regards casualties, the experience of 1875 yields 1·31 per mille in Casualties. excess of the rate of 1874.
4. And 4·73 per mille excess of 1874 in the Ceded Districts.
5. That as regards the numbers invalided, Mysore in 1875 showed an excess over 1874 of Invalided. 11·22 per mille.
6. And in the Ceded Districts of 10·23 per mille.
7. That the average daily sick in Mysore during 1875 exceeded that of 1874 by 1·85 per Average daily sick. mille.
8. And in the Ceded Districts by 16·96 per mille.

From these results it will be noted that the health state of the native troops in the Mysore Division and in the Ceded Districts, more distinctly shown in the latter than in the former, was below the health standard of the preceding year. Speaking generally, the year 1874 was remarkable as a year of excessive rainfall and of comparative freedom from epidemic disease, whereas the year 1875 was equally well marked as a year of unusual drought and of widespread proclivities to epidemic disease.

STATEMENT No. II.
MYSORE DIVISION.

Stations.	Regiments.	No. of Weeks resi- dent.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Invalided		Average Daily Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
					In.	Out.	By Pension.	By Discharge.		Admitted.	Died.		Invalided.	Average Daily Sick.
											In.	Out.		
Bangalore ..	Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners.	52	665·65	370	8	..	24	1	10·17	555·85	12·02	..	37·56	15·28
	23rd Regiment W.L.I. ..	52	621·36	488	..	..	29	..	19·56	785·37	..	..	46·67	31·48
	36th Regiment M.N.I. ..	52	636·41	252	1	..	32	1	11·84	398·59	1·57	..	51·93	18·63
	Garrison	52	15·31	20	1	1	..	..	1·47	1306·34	65·32	65·32	..	96·01
	4th Regiment L.C. ..	5	15·33	2	..	..	..	..	0·03	130·46	..	..	..	1·96
	Total ..	..	1953·06	1,132	10	1	85	2	43·07	578·60	5·12	·51	44·55	22·05
French Rocks ..	30th Regiment N.I. ..	52	603·44	284	5	1	7	2	7·90	470·63	8·29	1·66	14·91	13·09
Mysore ..	Detachment 30th N.I. ..	52	63·46	29	1	..	..	..	·68	456·98	15·76	..	..	10·71
Merccara ..	28th Regiment N.I. ..	52	608·71	661	5	1	25	8	34·56	1085·90	8·21	1·64	54·21	56·78

STATEMENT No. II. — (Continued.)

CEDED DISTRICTS.

Station.	Regiments.	No. of Weeks resi- dent.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Invalided		Average Daily Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
					In.	Out.	By Pension.	By Discharge.		Admitted.	Died.		Invalided.	Average Daily Sick.
											In.	Out.		
Bellary.	4th Regiment M.L.C.	47	197.88	119	..	..	10	..	4.16	601.37	..	..	50.54	21.02
	21st do. M.N.I.	52	654.71	294	6	..	2	2	14.62	449.05	9.16	..	6.11	22.33
	27th do. M.N.I.	44	479.67	466	6	..	36	..	24.66	971.50	12.51	..	75.05	51.20
	Garrison	52	16.63	8	..	..	..	..	1.14	1.06	..	..	..	68.65
	Total ..	..	1348.89	887	12	..	48	2	44.48	657.58	8.90	..	37.07	32.98

Marching within limits of Division.

<i>En route to Bellary.</i>	27th Regiment N. I.	8	46.48	134	1	3.36	2382.96	21.61	72.29
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Table showing the Rates of Mortality and of Average Daily Sick per Mille of Strength at Bangalore and Bellary.

Stations.	Corps.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
		Died.	Average Daily Sick.
Bangalore ..	Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners.	12.02	15.28
	23rd Regiment W.L.I.	..	31.48
	36th do. M.N.I.	1.57	18.63
Bellary ..	4th Regiment M.L.C.	..	21.02
	21st do. M.N.I.	9.16	22.33
	27th do. M.N.I.	12.51	51.20

Stations.	Corps.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
		Died.	Average Daily Sick.
French Rocks ..	30th Regiment M.N.I.	9.95	13.09
Mercara ..	28th do. M.N.I.	9.85	56.78

STATEMENT No. III.

Divisions.	Years.	Ratio per 1,000.				
		Admitted.	Died.		Invalided.	Average Daily Sick.
			In.	Out.		
Mysore Division ..	1871	779.33	10.81	.95	41.1	27.66
	1872	874.08	6.73	1.92	28.84	28.83
	1873	927.48	9.12	1.82	29.20	27.31
	1874	674.84	6.29	2	29.44	24.85
	1875	652.28	6.50	.93	39.96	26.70
Ceded Districts ..	1871	527.47	6.94	..	13.88	19.15
	1872	519.37	8.75	.63	38.13	19.38
	1873	476.67	3.18	1.27	27.89	20.33
	1874	473.80	4.69	..	25.60	17.32
	1875	731.70	9.32	..	35.83	34.28

Regiment.	Average Daily Sick per Mille.
1st Regiment N.I.	13.09
2nd Regiment N.I.	15.28
3rd Regiment N.I.	18.63
4th Do. L.C.	21.02
5th Do. N.I.	22.33
6th Do. W.L.I.	31.48
7th Do. N.I.	51.20
8th Do. N.I.	56.78

Statement No. II. contains details of the aggregates given in Statement No. I. with superadded information. From this table may be seen at a glance the comparative healthiness of the two large stations of Bangalore and Bellary, and the comparative healthiness of different regiments occupying the same cantonment. The average daily sick per mille of strength when applied as a test of the health state of regiments ranges them in the order noted in the margin.

The high numbers of the three regiments last on the list are due not so much to causes operating during last year, as to the antecedent low health state of the corps from original poor physique and defective lines, from service in Burmah and Arracan, and from residence in Coorg.

The smaller tables under this statement and Statement No. III. exhibit the ratio of mortality, of invaliding, and of average daily sick at Bangalore, Bellary, the French Rocks, and Mercara, long with a comparative return showing the same facts as expressed in the experience of the Mysore Division and of the Ceded Districts during the last quinquennium.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Quarter ending	Mysore Division.							
	Average Strength inclusive of Garrison Details.	Admitted.	Died.		Average Daily Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.		
			In.	Out.		Admitted.	Died in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.
31st March 1875 ..	3228.70	566	4	1	116.40	175.30	1.55	36.05
30th June 1875 ..	3109.76	557	3	..	83.08	179.11	.96	26.72
30th September 1875 ..	3197.60	459	4	..	72.68	143.55	1.25	22.73
31st December 1875 ..	3378.60	524	10	2	72.68	155.09	3.55	21.61
31st March 1875 ..	1224.77	245	4	..	34.79	200.04	3.26	28.40
30th June 1875 ..	1433.98	259	2	..	56.28	180.61	1.39	39.25
30th September 1875 ..	1479.37	311	4	..	57.40	210.22	2.70	38.80
31st December 1875 ..	1443.36	206	3	..	42.90	142.72	2.08	29.72

In this statement is recorded the pathological history for the past year (1) of the divisions, and (2) of the stations at which native troops were cantoned, the ratios being per mille of strength. From this table the following facts may be deduced :—

1. The almost entire limitation of cholera to a portion of the regiment of Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, and the slight degree to which that epidemic influenced the general health of the native troops.
2. The almost entire protection from small-pox enjoyed by the native troops in the Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.
3. The marked prevalence of ague in both divisions.
4. The total recorded absence of enteric fever.
5. The marked presence of affections generally associated with a malarial taint, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis, dropsy, ulcers, and abscesses.
6. The equally marked prevalence of rheumatism, which is often, however, a feigned disease.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Divisions	Mysore Division.		Ceded Districts.	
	Admissions 2,106.	Deaths 21.	Admissions 1,021.	Deaths 13.
	Ratio per Mille to all Admissions by Diseases.	Ratio per Mille to Deaths.	Ratio per Mille to Admissions.	Ratio per Mille to Deaths.
Diseases.				
Cholera	6.65	190.48	1.96	76.92
Small-pox .. .. .	.47	..	.97	..
Fever, intermittent	289.65	47.62	303.62	76.92
Do. remittent .. .. .	..	..	4.90	153.85
Do. continued	36.09	95.24	..	..
Do. enteric .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	27.07	47.62	32.32	153.85
Diarrhoea	61.73	47.62	31.34	76.92
Hepatitis	2.85	..	8.81	76.92
Respiratory diseases	20.89	190.48	19.59	76.92
Phthisis pulmonalis .. .. .	.95	..	2.94	..
Dropsies .. .. .	.95	..	1.96	..
Venereal	27.54	..	21.55	..
Eye diseases	45.58	..	64.64	..
Abscesses and ulcers	50.33	..	49.95	..
Wounds and injuries	94.49	47.62	48.97	..
Rheumatism	42.74	..	100.88	76.92
All other diseases	292.02	333.33	305.58	230.77

This statement gives the ratio per mille to all admissions of the more prominent diseases and groups of disease, as well as the corresponding ratios of mortality.

Table No. VII. shows the simple aggregates of deaths in the two divisions with the diseases causing the same. The corresponding numbers of 1874 are 22 for Mysore and 7 for the Ceded Districts. The increased mortality in the Ceded Districts for the year under review has been largely owing to the mortality-rate of the 27th Regiment N.I., which stands at 12.51 per 1,000. This regiment has recently returned from service in Burmah, the Nicobars, and Andamans, and is largely affected with malarial cachexia.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Diseases.	Mysore Division.	Ceded Districts.	Diseases.	Mysore Division.	Ceded Districts.
Simple continued fever ..	2	..	Dysentery	1	2
Ague	1	1	Diarrhoea	1	1
Remittent fever .. .. .	..	2	Colic	1	..
Spasmodic cholera	4	1	Hepatitis .. .. .	..	1
Chronic rheumatism .. .. .	..	1	Stricture urethra .. .. .	..	1
Anæmia	1	..	Urinary fistula .. .. .	..	1
Apoplexy	1	..	General debility	1	1
Paralysis	1	..	Arsenical poisoning	1	..
Otitis	1	..	Fracture	1	..
Bronchitis	2	..			
Asthma	1	..			
Pneumonia	1	1	Total ..	21	13

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Diseases.	Pensioned or Discharged.			Ratio per Mille to all invalided.		
	Mysore Division.	Ceded Districts.	Total.	Mysore Division.	Ceded Districts.	Total.
Febricula	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Ague .. .. .	..	1	1	..	20.00	5.59
Rheumatism	12	4	16	93.02	80.00	89.38
Lumbago	2	..	2	15.50	..	11.17
Syphilitic rheumatism	7	..	7	54.26	..	36.87
Secondary syphilis	2	1	3	15.50	20.00	16.76
Scrofula	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	2	3	7.75	40.00	16.76
Anæmia	3	1	4	23.26	20.00	22.35
Paralysis	2	..	2	15.50	..	11.17
Paralysis agitans	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Epilepsy	4	..	4	31.00	..	22.35
Hemiplegia	1	1	2	7.75	20.00	11.17
Amaurosis .. .. .	..	1	1	..	20.00	5.59
Impaired vision	12	..	12	93.02	..	67.04
Leucoma	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Palpitation	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Varicose veins	2	..	2	15.50	..	11.17
Bronchitis	3	..	3	23.26	..	16.76
Asthma	1	1	2	7.75	20.00	11.17
Dysentery .. .. .	..	1	1	..	20.00	5.59
Hernia	3	..	3	23.26	..	16.76
Fistula in ferines	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Hæmorrhoids	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Bright's disease	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Hydrocele	2	..	2	15.50	..	11.17
Atrophy	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Abscess	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Ulcer	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Herpes	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Psoriasis	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Leprosy	8	1	9	62.02	20.00	50.28
Corns	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Elephantiasis	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
General debility	24	15	39	186.05	300.00	217.88
Old age	5	4	9	38.76	80.00	50.28
Old and worn out	16	..	16	124.03	..	89.38
Blisters of feet	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Contracted fingers	1	..	1	7.75	..	5.59
Pensioned by Field Officers' Committee. .. .. .	..	8	8	..	160.00	44.69
Unknown	2	9	11	15.50	180.00	62.01
Total ..	129	50	179			

Although the mortality ratio is an important factor in determining the health state of a regiment or of a station, it is by no means the only or even the principal factor. Attention must be given to the annual invaliding list and to the various causes which have led to the loss which, from this cause, the regiment has sustained.

The numbers pensioned or discharged in the Mysore Division and Ceded Districts during the present and two previous years are as follows:—

Years.	Mysore Division.	Ceded Districts.	Total.
1873 ..	96	44	140
1874 ..	103	39	142
1875 ..	129	50	179

The principal causes of invaliding, arranged in the order of their frequency, are general debility, rheumatism, impaired vision, and leprosy. Twenty-five sepoys were discharged in consequence of being old and worn out, and 8 were placed on the pension list by Committees of Field Officers. The present rules of service and pension in the native army give great encouragement to malingering. The remarks on this point made by Surgeon-Major Morgan, 23rd Regiment W.L.I., in his annual report for 1875 deserve attention.

Diseases of Men sent on Sick Certificate during the Year.

Diseases.	On Sick Certificate.	Died.	Diseases.	On Sick Certificate.	Died.
Ague	28	..	Bright's disease	1	..
Rheumatism	11	..	Synovitis	1	..
Syphilis secondary	3	..	Abscess	1	..
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	..	Tumour	1	..
Lumbago	1	..	Leprosy	6	..
Paralysis	2	..	Carbuncle	1	..
Hemicrania	1	..	Itch	4	..
Asthma	3	..	Guinea-worm	1	..
Bronchitis	1	..	General debility	7	1
Pneumonia	1	..	Contusion	1	..
Inflammation of soft palate	1	..	Compound fracture	1	..
Dyspepsia	3	..	Itch and Debility	1	..
Dysentery	2	1	Itch and diarrhoea	1	..
Diarrhoea	12	3	Post synochia	*1	..
Hæmatemesis	1	..	Ulcer of cornea	*1	..
Hepatitis	1	..			
Spleen disease	5	..			
Stricture urethra	1	..	Total ..	107	5

* Transferred to Ophthalmic Hospital.

STATEMENT NO. IX.

Mortality according to Classes.

Corps.	Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Christians.			Total.		
	Strength.	Died.		Strength.	Died.		Strength.	Died.		Strength.	Died.	
		In.	Out.		In.	Out.		In.	Out.		In.	Out.
Hd-Qrs. Sap.&Miners	473	7	..	40	1	..	119	..	..	632	8	..
23rd Regiment W.L.I.	404	..	..	218	..	1	88	..	..	710	..	1
36th do. N.I...	372	1	1	303	..	..	30	..	1	705	1	2
30th do. do. ..	331	4	1	315	1	1	52	1	..	698	6	2
28th do. do. .:	361	2	1	214	6	..	66	1	..	641	9	1
4th do. L.C...	34	..	..	164	..	..	12	..	..	210	..	..
21st do. N.I...	381	5	3	270	1	..	56	..	..	707	6	3
27th do. do. ..	360	2	2	292	5	..	42	1	..	694	8	2
Total ..	2,716	21	8	1,816	14	2	465	3	1	4,997	38	11

STATEMENT NO. X.

Mortality as influenced by Age.

	Under 20 years.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.		35 to 39.		40 and upwards.		
	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	
	458	2	1,277	2	985	9	908	6	1,173	15	917	21	
Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	4.37		1.57		9.63		6.61		12.79		22.90		
Compared with the four previous years the figures are—													
1871	4.59		7.71		4.83		10.5		17.9		12.2
1872	4.04		13.17		2.66		14.66		6.56		12.5]
1873	7.81		5.24		12.83		9.49		10.58		11.84
1874	8.16		8.57		2.39		15.12		8.04		3.64
The averages of these four years compared with the actuals of 1875 are given for comparison.													
Averages 1871—4...	4.90		8.67		5.68		12.44		10.77		10.50		
Actuals for 1875 ..	4.37		1.57		9.63		6.61		12.79		22.90		

Statement No. IX is necessarily an incomplete one. It is framed from the "constitutional statements" furnished to this office. The strength is that of regiments as they stood on the last day of the year. Companies of the Sappers and Miners absent from head-quarters are excluded.

The entire absence of a death casualty in the 4th Regiment L.C. was noted in the report of last year, and has fortunately to be noted again on this occasion. The explanation lies probably in this, that the regiment numbers a little over 200 sabres; that, owing to non-recruitment by enlistment for many years, the troopers are men who have reached mid-life; and that they have had the advantage of serving in a climate peculiarly favourable to the preservation of the health of the native soldier.

STATEMENT No. XI.

Vaccination.

	Native Troops.	Recruits.	Recruit Boys.	Non-combatants.		Children	
				Men.	Women.	Not exceeding six months.	Six months to 14 years.
Aggregate Strength	4,642	441	299	784	4,567	859	3,805
Number bearing marks of successful vaccination	2,844	312	215	326	1,676	711	2,801
Number bearing marks of previous small-pox	1,439	89	47	137	968	29	571
Number unprotected by either of above.	368	40	36	315	1,781	119	424
Do. of cases of small-pox in 1876..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of absentees included in strength of whom there is no information on above point...	1	..	2	6	142	..	9
Ratio per Cent. of Strength.							
Protected by previous small-pox or vaccination	922.66	909.30	876.25	59.56	578.94	861.47	886.20
Unprotected by previous small-pox or vaccination	77.12	90.70	117.06	401.79	389.97	138.53	111.43

STATEMENT No. XII.

Vaccination by Medical Subordinates.

Corps.	Under 1 year.					Above 1 year.					Grand Total.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners.	..	..	..	..	..	24	31	4	..	59	59
23rd Regiment, W.L.I.	64	35	..	..	99	44	51	..	..	95	194
36th do. N.I.	38	4	..	..	42	66	22	..	..	88	130
30th do. do.	38	1	..	..	39	60	7	..	..	67	106
28th do. do.	13	4	..	..	17	25	..	..	..	25	42
4th do. L.C.	The medical officer reports that vaccination has been kept up among the families by Municipal Vaccinators.										
21st do. N.I.	90	20	..	..	110	89	205	..	..	294	404
27th do. do.	4	1	2	..	7	75	27	9	..	111	118
Total ..	247	65	2	..	314	383	343	13	..	739	1,053

These tables give all the available information regarding vaccination. They are to be accepted as fairly accurate in so far as the returns deal with the native troops, recruits and recruit boys, but only as approximately correct as regards the families and followers in the regimental lines. With the former group vaccination is compulsory, with the latter it is more or less optional. The latter group stands numerically to the former as 11,247 to 4624.04, or considerably more than 2 to 1. The table shows that of the women in the lines numbering 4,567, 968 are protected by small-pox, 1,676 by vaccination, and that 1,781 are unprotected. This state of matters I think could be readily remedied by the employment of female vaccinators. Of the children numbering 4,664, there have been vaccinated 3,512, 600 are protected by small-pox, and 543 are unprotected. Were female vaccinators available, *protection by vaccination should at once be made compulsory in Regimental Lines.*

As regards vaccination by medical subordinates the grand total of 713 operations, of which 547 or 76.71 per cent. were successful, recorded in 1874, has been exceeded by the grand total of 1875, which returns 1,053 operations, of which however, only 630 or 59.83 per cent. have proved successful.

Regiments.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per Mille of Success to Cases.
21st Regiment N.I. ..	404	443.07
23rd do. W.L.I. ..	194	556.70
36th do. N.I. ..	130	800.
27th do. do. ..	118	669.49
30th do. do. ..	106	924.53
Sappers and Miners ..	59	406.78
28th Regiment N.I. ..	42	904.76

The medical officer of the 4th Regiment L.C. reports that vaccination has been kept up in the families by the Municipal Vaccinators, from which I deduce that no operations have been performed by the medical subordinates attached to the regiment. The remaining regiments are in the margin ranged in the order in which the subordinates attached to them have exerted themselves to protect the families and followers from small-pox by vaccination.

STATEMENT No. XIII.

Mortality amongst Families.

Divisions.	Stations.	Corps.	Estimated Population ^A exclusive of Troops.	Died.			Mortality per 1,000 of Population.
				Adults.	Children	Total.	
Mysore Division.	Bangalore ..	Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners.	1,729	16	34	50	28.92
		23rd Regiment W.L.I. ..	1,469	16	37	53	35.64
		36th do. N.I. ..	1,543	14	19	33	21.39
	French Rocks.	30th do. do. ..	1,450	13	18	31	21.38
		28th do. do. ..	1,630	28	44	72	44.17
Ceded Districts.	Bellary ..	4th do. L.C. ..	788	9	4	13	16.60
		21st do. N.I. ..	1,693	21	33	54	31.90
		27th do. do. ..	955	9	25	34	35.60
		Total ..	11,247	125	214	339	30.14

This table is an interesting one, but probably it is only approximately correct. It gives the mortality among the families and followers in this administrative circle as 30.14 per mille, the corresponding ratios for 1874 and 1873 being respectively 21.24 and 39.24.

These tables, which I trust will become more and more trustworthy as means are taken by

Stations.	Regiments.	Ratio of Mortality.
Mercara ..	28th Regiment N.I. ..	44.17
Bangalore ..	23rd do. W.L.I. ..	35.64
Bellary ..	27th do. N.I. ..	35.60
Do. ..	21st do. do. ..	31.90
Bangalore ..	Sappers and Miners ..	28.92
Do. ..	36th Regiment N.I. ..	21.39
French Rocks.	30th do. do. ..	21.38
Bellary ..	4th do. L.C. ..	16.60

commanding and medical officers to secure accuracy, are interesting "as affording some clue to the death-rate among the native community generally." At the same time it must be remembered that, as a rule, the sanitary condition of native lines is more satisfactory than that of most native towns and villages, hence we may expect that they will exhibit a mortality somewhat less than the casualty ratio of the general native population. The stations marginally noted give the ratios of mortality according to a descending scale.

Passing over the case of the 4th Light Cavalry, which is exceptional, it is to be noted that the mortality ranges from 21.38 per mille at the French Rocks to 44.17 per mille at Mercara. Attention is solicited to the widely different ratios of mortality yielded by the 36th and 23rd Regiments, which occupy contiguous lines at Bangalore, the former showing a mortality per mille of 21.39, the latter of 35.64. The former regiment has lost 19, the latter 37 children. The influence of station and situation upon the life of children is given in the following table:—

Stations.	Regiments.	Strength.	Number of Casualties among Children.	Ratio per Mille of Deaths.
Mercara ..	28th Regiment N.I. ..	754	44	58.86
Bangalore ..	23rd do. W.L.I. ..	763	37	48.49
Do. ..	Sappers and Miners ..	795	34	42.77
Bellary ..	21st Regiment N.I. ..	811	33	40.69
Do. ..	27th do. do. ..	409	25	61.12
Bangalore ..	36th do. do. ..	719	19	26.43
French Rocks	30th do. do. ..	745	18	24.16
Bellary ..	4th do. L.C. ..	420	4	9.52

The total number of Europeans of all ranks, staff and regimental, in the Mysore and Ceded Districts Commands during the past year amounted to 165·01, of whom 60 were admitted to the sick list and 1 died. The corresponding numbers for 1874 were 172, 76, and 4.

	1874.	1875.
Admitted to strength	442	363·61
Died to strength	23·2	6·08

The principal causes of sickness, noted in the order of their frequency, are as follows :—Ague, dyspepsia, general debility, contusion, abscess, congestion of the liver, and febricula. The casualty referred to occurred in the person of a Field Officer of the 28th M.N.I. stationed at Mercara; the cause of death was enteritis.

The following table gives the strength of the wives and children of Europeans, staff and regimental, in the two divisions, with the numbers admitted to the sick list and the aggregate of casualties :—

European Staff and Regimental.						Strength.	Admitted.	Died.
Wives						121·09	36	..
Children						234·71	71	6

From this table it will be noted that, whilst no casualty occurred amongst the females during the year, six cases of disease amongst the children terminated fatally.

The native commissioned officers numbered in the two divisions 108·16; this aggregate yielded 47 admissions to the sick list and 1 death. The casualty occurred in the Mysore Division.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

Bangalore.

President.

The Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division.

Members.

The Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

The Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service.

The President of the Municipal Commission.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

The Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The Cantonment Magistrate.

The Superintendent of Police.

Secretary.

The Medical Officer in charge of Lock Hospital.

Bangalore.—The Lock Hospital at Bangalore was established as a first-class hospital in 1855. It has been placed under the Contagious Diseases Rules sanctioned for the cantonment in 1871, which rules were modified and added to in 1874. The operations of the rules are limited to such prostitutes as cohabit with Europeans. The area of the operation of the rules extends over 14 square miles, and its estimated native population amounts to 143,513. The control of the hospital is in the hands of a committee marginally noted, the medical officer of the hospital, for the time being, acting as Secretary.

Strength.

Number of registered prostitutes on the list on 31st December 1874	104
Remained on the 31st December 1874	62
Admitted { For disease	260
{ Detained for monthly menses, &c.	103
Total treated	415
Discharged	388
Died (4 registered and 3 unregistered)	7
Remained 31st December 1875	22
Average daily number of sick	38½
Do. number of prostitutes for 1875	86
Number admitted who were unregistered	9

On the 31st December 1874 the registered prostitutes amounted to 104, constituting 0·72 per mille of the population. The operations of the hospital for 1875 are entered in the margin. From this table it will be seen that the total treated amounted to 415, that the average daily number of sick was 38½, that the average number of prostitutes amounted to 85, and that there were in all 7 casualties.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of various forms of venereal disease among the European troops in the cantonment of Bangalore during the year 1875 :—

Regiments.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases during Period of Occupation.		Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
89th Foot .. {	From 1st January to 2nd February 1875. ..	103	Primary syphilis ..	110	66·6
	2nd February 1875 ..		Secondary do. ..	39	23·6
Royal Artillery ..	From 1st January to 31st December 1875. ..	470	Gonorrhoea	133	80·6
18th Hussars ..	From 1st January to 7th December 1875. ..	382	Total ..	282	170·8
45th Foot ..	From 25th January to 31st December 1875. ..	695	Deduct cases contracted at other places. ..	..	..
		1,650	Balance number of cases contracted at Bangalore. ..	282	170·8

1866 108.8	1871 169.1
1867 116.09	1872 132.81
1868 201.9	1873 136.64
1869 109.6	1874 161.2
1870 117.2	

The ratio of admissions for 1875 per mille of strength for the period of occupation amounts to 170.8. The corresponding ratios for the last nine years are given in the margin.

Out of a total of 282 cases, 149, or 52.8 per cent., were due to primary or secondary syphilis. This table shows that venereal diseases have been steadily on the increase since 1866 among European soldiers. 1868 being a year of exceptional severity, and when it is considered that about 50 per cent. of all attacks are due to primary and secondary syphilis, the serious character of the question becomes apparent. It is true that medical officers urge that the disease is of a milder type than it used to be, and that during the latter months of 1875 the proportion of European soldiers infected was lower than usual, still the fact remains prominent that the ratio per mille of European troops affected with venereal diseases is on the increase, and that 52.8 per cent. of these are cases of syphilis. I attribute the somewhat unsuccessful working of the Lock Hospital at Bangalore to the radical deficiency of the rules under which the Contagious Diseases Act is worked. The limitation of the rules to prostitutes consorting with Europeans may be a necessary and a politic measure, but it is one which effectually prevents radical measures being applied for the suppression of venereal disease in the very class for whose special benefit the shackled rules have been devised. Registered prostitutes constitute but a very small fraction of the prostitution of the station and Pété, and it is not always, or even generally, with registered women that the soldier consorts. Registered women consort freely with natives, and thus the soldier is at all times in nearly as great danger from registered as from unregistered women.

No departmental zeal and activity, no energy on the part of the ruling Committee, Police or	
H.M.'s 89th Regiment .. 13	Magistracy can ever effect more than the partial success of
Do. Royal Artillery .. 10	radically imperfect rules. The Lock Hospital acts by limiting
Do. 18th Hussars .. 4	somewhat the spread of venereal disease, and, it has been urged, by
Do. 46th Regiment .. 12	diminishing also its severity. Of the correctness of this latter
Total .. 39	view I am not quite satisfied, for the marginal return shows that

during 1875 39 cases of secondary syphilis were treated in the European hospitals of this station.

The detective agency has been made more efficient since last report. A Police Serjeant and two special constables have been entrusted with the duty of serving summonses upon prostitutes who attend weekly on examination days, and also of prosecuting those who fail to attend; "but there appears to be," adds Dr. C. Smith, "no special arrangement for preventing unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines" or for detecting clandestine prostitution. Infected men are unable or unwilling to indicate the women with whom they have consorted, and even registered women are not always willing to give up the names and places of residence of others who are unregistered.

The registration of prostitutes is consequently very defective. Conviction of unregistered prostitutes is also difficult to obtain. Of the 104 registered women present on the 1st of January 1875, 58 are reported by the Police as having left the station and 4 died in hospital; 26 women were registered during 1875, leaving 68 on the register on the 1st January 1876.

The Lock Hospital having fallen to ruins, the women were removed on the 3rd of June to the Soldiers' Rest-house as a temporary measure, where they still were at the close of the year. The hospital stands greatly in need of the services of an active and vigilant matron.

Bellary.—The Lock Hospital at Bellary was established in 1860, five years later than that at Bellary. Bangalore. It is a second-class hospital, and is under the operation of Act No. I. of 1866, Chapter V.

The rules are operative over an area which extends 4 miles beyond the Cantonment limits.

President.
The Brigadier-General Commanding Ceded Districts.

Members.
The Collector of Bellary.
The Garrison Surgeon.
The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
The Officer Commanding European Regiment.
The Senior Medical Officer of European Regiment.
The Executive Engineer.

Secretary.
The Cantonment Magistrate.

The rules are enforced by a Cantonment Sub-Committee, as per margin, which met once during 1875. Registration is defective, attendance at the periodical examinations is unsatisfactory, the detective agency is inefficient, and there is no relative proportion, as regards number of admissions or severity of the disease, between the Lock Hospital returns and the returns from the European Regimental Hospital. The amount of unregistered prostitution at this station must be very considerable.

Table exhibiting the Average Strength, Number admitted, and Total Treated of European Troops.

Years.	Average Strength.	Admitted.			Total treated.
		Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	
1875	896.16	9.91	4.33	7.66	263
1874	870.17	17.25	5.58	9.33	336
1872-73	936.02	14.58	4.08	5.91	315
1871-72	727.68	9.08	1.16	3.91	170

Statement showing the Extent of Various Forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Bellary during the Year 1875.

Regiments.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases during the Period of Occupation.		Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
H. M.'s 48th Regiment. B/20th Brigade R.A. ... H.M.'s 43rd Regiment L. I.	11½ months ... From 1st January 1875. From 28th November 1875.	896·16	Primary syphilis .. Secondary do. .. Gonorrhoea .. Phymosis .. Stricture .. Warts .. Orchitis, gonorrhoeal .. Total .. Deduct cases contracted at Calicut and Cannanore. Balance number of cases contracted at Bellary.	119 52 92 263 2 261	24·45

These tables show that during 1875 there was a diminution in the total number of cases of venereal disease as compared with the experience of 1874, and, more important still, a diminution in the ratios of syphilis primary and secondary.

The proportion of syphilitic cases to other forms of venereal disease is, however, very high, being over 65 per cent. for 1875. The number of registered women on the list at the close of 1874 was 83 and at the close of 1875, 102. In the cases of registered women syphilis generally appears as a mild and manageable disease, the severer cases of the malady being principally met with in non-registered cases and in females who came to the cantonment from the districts. Venereal disease is very common in domestic life all through the Ceded Districts. The detective agency is insufficient; the duties in connexion with the Lock Hospital being simply added to the ordinary duties of the Police force, they come to be regarded as of inconsiderable importance, or, at all events, as altogether of secondary importance to the legitimate duties of the department. A special and active agency is required, and a corresponding vigour would seem to be called for in conducting the magisterial duties connected with prostitution.

In my last report I alluded to the Police as active propagators of venereal disease. Dr. Cleveland concludes his annual report for 1875 with the following remarks:

"The absent women are not, as a rule, apprehended, and several who indulge in promiscuous prostitution are not brought on the register. Whether these are known to, and connived at by, the Police for pecuniary bribes or other considerations, is a question not capable of solution, but the allegation has often been made. The large number of venereal cases which occur among the Police is a sure indication that they consort much with this class of women."

Prices Current of Food Grains in the Province of Mysore during the Year 1875.

	Quantities per Rupee by the Standard Seer.												
	Average Rate (Retail).												Annual Average Rate (Retail).
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Wheat	11·5	12·6	12·7	12·4	12·3	12·5	13	11·6	11·5	11·6	11·2	11·2	12
Barley	12·4	13·3	14·1	13·5	14	13·2	13·3	12·3	12·2	11·9	11·9	11·4	12·8
Rice, best sort	14·4	14·8	14·6	14·7	14·3	13·5	13·5	12·8	12·4	12·4	11	10·4	13·2
Rice, common	17·3	17·6	17·1	17·1	16·8	16·1	16	15·1	14·7	14·1	12·4	11·9	15·5
Great millet (cholum)	30·1	30·1	30·3	30·4	29·7	29·5	28	25·5	24·4	21·8	21	20·3	26·8
Bulrush millet (cumboo).	28	28	33	32·6	32·6	40	31	24·8	24·8	21·6	22·6	22	28·4
Leper's millet	38·8	38·9	38	39·8	38·7	36·8	35·7	33·2	30·4	27·5	21·4	20·8	33·3
Gram	20·6	22·4	23·6	23·9	23·9	21·5	21·4	21·7	20·6	21·9	21·2	20·3	21·9
Firewood	136	141	151	150·5	150·5	134·9	134·9	136·2	135·5	134·9	135·4	135·3	139·7
Salt	11·6	11·2	11·4	11·3	10·9	10·5	10·6	10·7	11	11·1	10·9	11·4	11
Ragi	37·8	38·3	36	36·9	36	33·5	34·1	33·7	29·4	24·8	20·6	18·7	31·6

(Signed) GEORGE SMITH, M.D.,
Deputy Surgeon-General, I.M.D.,
Mysore and Ceded Districts.

Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners.

STATION—BANGALORE.

Average strength	1,028
Do. do. present	1,018
Admissions	758
Daily sick	20
Deaths in hospital	9
Do. out of do.	2
Pensioned	29
Sick leave	2

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bangalore	108.32	3.56	1.40	3.13	2.59
1873	Do.	91.61	2.50	.65	.98	1.52
1874	Do.	47.10	1.47	.52	4.00	1.47
	Average	82.34	2.51	.85	2.70	1.86
1875	Bangalore	74.45	1.96	1.07	2.82	0.19

The following medical officers were in charge during the year :—

Surgeon J. W. Strong.
Surgeon-Major W. Pearl.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The climate during the past year has been unusually dry, but little rain having fallen during the monsoon ; this is no doubt the cause of cholera hanging about the station, the disease having been prevalent to a slight extent since August last. Otherwise the climate has had but little influence on the health of the men.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is obtained chiefly from two large wells near the Ulsoor Water-tank ; it has hitherto been sufficient, but owing to the unusual drought this year they are drying up. They were recommended to be cleaned and deepened, which have been done.

Diet.—Provisions have been cheap and sufficient. Compensation has been given for rice when above the usual price. Vegetables are abundant at the station.

Duty and exercises.—The duties of the Sappers are very multifarious ; in addition to the ordinary sepoy's duty of parades, guards, &c., they work during the day at different trades, *vis.*, as carpenters, smiths, stonecutters, surveyors, brickmakers, bricklayers, and potters, besides telegraphy, photography, lithography, printing, and the annual course of field works. The additional work appears to have a beneficial effect on health. Average number of nights in bed 4 to 5.

Drill.—Drills usually take place morning and evening between the hours of 6 and 7 A.M. and from 4½ to 6½ P.M. for recruits. Battalion or company drill for the regiment is usually held twice a week. It has not been unfavourable to health, and no representations have been needed.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera prevailed during the months of November and December. Fourteen cases were admitted, of which four proved fatal. It was no doubt to be attributed to the deficient rainfall, as there has been no defect in the drainage, latrines, or water-supply, or other attributable cause ; the cases that occurred were remarkable for the rapidity with which collapse came on followed by head symptoms ; in many cases the suppression of urine lasted longer than usual.

Hospital ventilation.—Ventilation has been good and sufficient.

Hospital drainage.—The hospital latrine has been rebuilt, but owing to the faulty arrangement of its construction some alterations were recommended by the Deputy Surgeon-General, which are now being carried out, and the dry-earth system can then be used in its entirety.

Hospital water-supply good and sufficient, brought by puckally from a well near the Ulsoor tank.

General
conclusions.

General conclusions.—The health of the Sappers during the past year has been decidedly good. The number of deaths has been greater than usual owing to the epidemic of cholera, of which four proved fatal; the other deaths have been :—

- 1 from severe injury to the leg caused by a mass of earth falling and smashing the limb entirely; mortification set in, and the patient died soon after amputation.
- 1 from heart disease occurred very suddenly and unsuspectedly; the man was in hospital under treatment for asthma.
- 2 from severe continued fever; in one of these death was apparently owing to perforation of the coats of the stomach or intestines by a round worm.

The total number of admissions has been 370, against 324 of 1874.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected the Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners, on the 3rd November 1875, and reports as follows :—

Barracks and
lines.

Barracks and lines.—I add here sundry details and additions not given in my last report, dated 28th December 1874. The native officers' guard-room has been removed to the new quarter-guard, which has been built to the north side of the barrack square, and which contains also a large defaulters' room. The Apothecary's quarters have been finished since last report, and have been occupied by Mr. Cripps some time. Towards the west there have been made extensive additions to the Sappers' barracks. These additions consist of a large and well-built school, of a gymnasium, and of a building used by the natives during the Dusserah. There are also additions to the sepoy's lines towards the west. These latter are built rather too close to the houses of natives, and in an ill-conserved locality, the only remedy for which appears to me to consist in purchasing the block of native tenements, and giving the ground up to the "Cavalry Road" over to the corps.

The native lines were described in last report. The huts are well-built comfortable structures, and their conservancy is so far secured by the absence of domestic latrines.

Sanitary
condition.

Sanitary condition.—The drainage of the lines is effected by V-shaped stone drains assisted by the natural configuration of the ground. The conservancy of the two public latrines is imperfect owing to the system adopted and to the insufficient size of the buildings. The excreta from the public latrines, as well as from the hospital and from the quarters of the Native and European Non-commissioned Officers, are removed daily in carts by a contractor, who pays Rs. 7-15-0 per mensem, and who provides 2 sweepers to empty the cess-pools daily. The night-soil is removed a considerable distance from the lines.

Conservancy
of the neigh-
bourhood.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood is upon the whole good. A remark has already been made regarding the foul odours emitted by the municipal drains running along the southern front of the lines, and to the objectionable condition of the ground between the native houses and the new row of huts on the west of the barracks. The vacant ground also in the neighbourhood of the regimental bazaar stands in need of levelling and of cleaning.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The ward is clean, well ventilated, and cheerful. At the east end.

Hospital
baths.

Hospital baths.—There is one lavatory of fair size, but apparently seldom used.

Principal
diseases.

Principal diseases.—Since the commencement of the year there have been 301 admissions to hospital. The principal diseases, &c., in the order of their frequency, are marginally given. There have been three deaths, one from accident and two from continued fever; and 17 sepoy's have been pensioned. There have been no cases of zymotic disease. The health state of the regiment has been satisfactory.

Wounds and accidents	..	..	..	58
Simple continued fever	..	..	..	56
Ague	..	..	..	36
Itch and eye diseases, of each	..	..	..	24
Venereal	..	..	..	20
Abscess and ulcer	..	..	..	12
Rheumatism	..	..	..	8
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	6

23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

STATION—BANGALORE.

Arrived from Quilon 15th October 1872.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	664
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bangalore	151·42	3·67	1·02	4·26	2·20
1873	Do.	77·63	2·30	1·69	2·77	1·23
1874	Do.	59·18	1·95	·85	4·43	2·00
	Average ..	96·07	2·64	1·18	3·82	1·81
1875	Bangalore	78·58	3·22	·15	4·36	0·30

Surgeon-Major W. H. Morgan was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—The health of the regiment is undermined from fevers contracted in the lines, but it would not be right, however, to ascribe disease to climate alone, since men exposed to the conditions detailed hereafter will necessarily fall sick.

Diseases of the district.—The diseases most prevalent were, in the order of frequency, fevers (ague 160, febricula 41, simple continued fever 1), skin diseases 44, and rheumatism 41. Pulmonary complaints were comparatively rare, and admissions from minor injuries, such as blistered feet, &c., were frequent.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts and guard-room.—The quarter-guard room is ventilated by two doors and three windows; it is much too small for the number of men occupying it, viz., 13 men who have about 25·7 superficial space per man. Several of the guard sleep on the verandahs of the place-of-arms, and are exposed to chills which produce sickness, e.g., colds, fevers, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, &c.

Nuisance.—The drains throughout the lines are objectionable; they are open ditches worn in the soil, into which there is a constant flow of wash from the huts. Though cleaned out daily, there is stagnation at various points and percolation into the subsoil. The domestic privies, from defective construction, are a standing nuisance. All these defects are pointed out in periodical reports, but they are allowed to go drifting on.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained from some wells and a reservoir near Miller's tank. It has been sufficient, and though pronounced by the water analyst to be unfit for drinking, no complaints have been made regarding it. Owing to the long-continued drought there is a likelihood of the water-supply being insufficient during the ensuing year, in which case it would be necessary to move the regiment elsewhere.

Sanitary arrangements.—As in former years, attention is paid to surface cleansing, removal of excreta from the court-yards of huts and other minor points; but there has been no change in the accommodation for the men, in the water-supply, or in the drainage of the lines.

Diet.—Rice has been gradually increasing in price, as 11 measures and 5 ollocks could be got for a rupee in March last, while in December only 8 measures were to be obtained at the same price. This has been owing to the want of rain which has affected the crops. The sepoys have received compensation for the dearth of rice to the extent of Rupees 14-7-11 per man. Vegetables are cheap and abundant, and though meat is procurable at all seasons, the sepoy is unable to have it oftener than once or twice a week.

If the dieting of the troops has been sufficiently nutritive.—Many of the sepoys having families dependent on them, are unable to afford a sufficiently nutritive and varied diet.

Clothing.—Regulation clothing is worn all the year round when the men are on duty and light cotton materials in undress. The former is suited to the climate and station, and the latter insufficient during the colder months. The head-dress described in former years is still worn, and open to the objection pointed out annually.

Duty and exercises.—Ordinary garrison and regimental duties. A detachment consisting of a native officer and 22 rank and file proceeds on alternate months to Oosoor. For the annual course of musketry a company at a time is struck off all other duty, and there are six or seven parades for each company, which last from 5 to 7 hours daily. European officers complain of exposure to the sun, as, unlike the men whose work ceases with that of their respective companies, they (i.e., the Wing Officers and 1 Wing Subaltern) have to see four companies each through the course. In the event of either of the European officers reporting sick, the duty falls on either the Adjutant or Quartermaster. It is frequently noticed that many sepoys fall out on field days at Agram. The men march three miles to the brigade ground; some really enfeebled by fever fall to the rear, while

others, desirous of exhibiting their unfitness for further service before the General Officer as one way of being invalided, adopt the same course. Men frequently report sick after unavoidable night duty. The average number of nights in bed to one on duty has been 3·10. Looking to the admission of 78 per cent. of strength into hospital during the year, it may safely be said that the duty does exercise an injurious influence on health, but it is not the duty alone, as insufficient nourishment, wretched accommodation, bad drainage of the lines, &c., all tend in the same direction.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Forty per cent. of the admissions into hospital during the year were cases of fever; dysentery and diarrhoea were comparatively rare; cholera attacked other parts of Bangalore during the last quarter of the year, but the east hutting lines escaped. The fevers and bowel-complaints were mild and amenable to treatment, and there were no deaths in hospital from these or any other diseases. 37 children and 15 adults died in the lines, as will be fully described in the medical report. All the defects enumerated in the question exist, and are brought to notice in periodical reports, and the Deputy Surgeon-General of the division has recommended “that the lines be swept away, the site itself abandoned, and new lines built elsewhere.”

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Satisfactory, as the building has doors, windows, four dormer and three roof ventilators.

Hospital drainage.

Hospital drainage.—Good water from the bath-room runs out into a receptacle outside the building, but a part of the main and special wards adjacent to the bath-room is always damp. Coal-tar is used in the latrine, and the dry-earth system is efficiently carried out. Several minor defects were brought to notice during the year and remedied.

Hospital water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—Sufficient.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The regiment was free from epidemic disease. The percentage of admissions (488) to strength (621) was 78·5 per cent., against 64·2 and 72·8 in 1874 and 1873. The average daily sick was 19·9. There were no deaths in the regimental hospital. The percentage of men invalided and pensioned (29) to strength was 4·6.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 2nd November 1875, and reports as follows:—

Lines.

Lines.—The lines look clean; the huts are, as a rule, poor and not in good repair; the internal arrangements as regards latrine and lavatory are primitive, and not, as a rule, satisfactory. There are no V-shaped stone drains, the drainage being effected by ditches dug in the soil and of varying size, in which fluids flow with difficulty and black mud accumulates readily. Some of these drains, owing to the rains, are irregularly scooped out, and so furnish pools for the contents many of which were this morning offensive. The drains run due north and end in the municipal box-drain at the south side of the road separating the lines from the native bazaar. This box-drain, like the corresponding one from the west which it joins, is large and is kept clean with great difficulty. The lines as a whole exhibit all those defects which sanitary science condemns, and which will only be got rid of when Government hut their sepoys as they house their soldiers in erections constructed on proper principles. There is a lack of dust-bins in the lines, the rugged ditch drains acting too frequently as substitutes. The huts are in better repair than they were last year and the lines look cleaner, but in the huts themselves there is better improvement visible, and this is a matter of importance, inasmuch as from the absence of regimental latrines all voidances are made in the huts.

Sanitary condition.

Sanitary condition.—A short distance north of the barrack is the quarter-guard latrine erected in a contracted space, badly ventilated, badly constructed, and badly conserved. The odour this morning was very objectionable, and the floor was soaked with water and urine. The plan of this latrine corresponds with that of the latrine of the quarter-guard of the 36th N.I., and should at once be altered into a proper dry-earth latrine on the short-trough system. The conservancy of these two latrines, as far as my experience goes, is generally neglected.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The neighbourhood of the lines, especially that portion lying to the north and forming part of the cantonment bazaar, stands in need of a somewhat more stringent conservancy. The large drains this morning were foul, and the purlieus of the native bazaar were far from clean, drainage being in many places defective. It is difficult to suggest a remedy where all the habits and practices of the people run counter to cleanliness and the most common laws of sanitation. It will take another generation to teach them what dirt is.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean and well conserved, the lavatory is sufficient but, there is some soakage into the water; the latrine requires only buckets to make it complete; the cook-room stands in need of slight repairs.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—Since last inspection (24th December 1874) there have been 372 admissions into hospital, and 33 invalided; there have been no deaths. Since the 1st of January last there have been 38 deaths among the families and followers, viz., males 2, women 8, and children 28. Of the 28 children, 13 were stillborn, 11 died from fever, and 4 from “other causes.” Ninety-six births were registered during the same period; the mortality therefore equals one-third of all born.

36th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—BANGALORE.

Arrived from Thayetmyo 26th February 1872.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bangalore	74·80	3·48	1·11	4·46	3·63
1873	Do.	77·70	3·45	1·14	3·73	4·31
1874	Do.	45·70	2·02	1·01	4·20	1·45
	Average	66·06	2·98	1·08	4·13	3·13
1875	Bangalore	39·13	1·86	·29	4·82	1·02

Surgeon-Major A. H. Beaman was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—There has been great scarcity of rain during the past year, but the health of the troops has not been affected by it. Climate of the station.

Diseases of the district.—No special diseases occur at Bangalore that are not common to all Indian stations. Diseases of the district.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The new huts occupied by the right wing of the regiment are large and well ventilated. Similar huts for the left wing are now in course of construction. Drainage upon the whole fairly good. Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Water-supply.—During the last quarter of the year the water-supply was scarce owing to failure of the monsoon ; but it was not necessary to make any recommendation upon the subject, as the fact received constant attention from the authorities. Water-supply.

Diet.—No scarcity of any kind of provisions has occurred during the year as far as I know. Diet.

Clothing according to regulations laid down for native troops.

Clothing.

Duty and exercises.—The duty has been that ordinarily performed by native troops in garrison, and not prejudicial to health. Duty and exercises.

Average number of nights in bed 3 in 4.

Drill.—Drill usually five times a week, between 6 and 7 A.M. and Adjutant's drill five times a week in the evening. The health of the men in no way injuriously affected. Drill.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera has prevailed epidemically in Bangalore, but not amongst the men of the 36th Regiment, of whom not one was attacked. Epidemic diseases.

Hospital ventilation.—Good. Hospital ventilation.

Hospital water-supply.—Hospital has been sufficiently supplied with good-water during the year. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—The majority of admissions into hospital during the year was caused by fever, chiefly febricula, resulting for the most part from atmospheric changes. Only one death occurred in hospital during the year. A case of tetanus following inflammation of the internal ear. Upon the whole the health of the regiment has been remarkably good during the year, and but very little sickness has occurred either amongst the men or their families. General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 1st November 1875, and reports as follows :—

Lines.—The west hutting line consists partly of new, partly of old lines of huts ; of the six rows of double huts and two rows of single terminal huts belonging to the right wing, only the two terminal rows and the two western double-hut rows are finished. Of the left wing lines only the western single-hut rows and the two adjoining double-hut rows are finished, the remaining space being occupied by the old huts of the regiment. The new huts are very superior to the old. Lines.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of the remaining rows of huts of both wings. The new lines are clean and well conserved; attempts have been made, and with some success, to improve the domestic latrine and lavatory arrangements; ventilation might be improved somewhat in individual huts, the ridge ventilators having been closed in consequence of their admitting rain. The drainage is by separate exits from each hut for ordinary and for faecal wash, and, external to the hut, by V-shaped stone drains, which are very efficient. The extension downwards to the box-drain of the V-shaped drains is much required, especially as regards the eastern drains of the right wing.

Sanitary condition.

Sanitary condition.—There are two regimental latrines, one for males and one for females, situated to the north of the right wing lines; they are open mud structures, and are on the dry-earth system; they will presently be supplanted by two built latrines. There are no regimental latrines in connexion with the left wing. Two municipal latrines in the neighbourhood afford the necessary convenience. New latrines have been sanctioned.

Water-supply

Water-supply.—Drinking water is obtained principally from No. 3 Reservoir; this water is regarded as good, and is, as a rule, abundant. The source is, however, a suspicious one, and the day is longed for when the military force here shall no longer be dependent upon a water system so objectionable as the present one undoubtedly is.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood of the lines is fair. I have already commented upon the objectionable box-drains which skirt the northern ends of the lines, and which present a large surface for evaporation and for retardation of the scanty stream which flows through them. They are always more or less offensive, and from their size are kept clean with great difficulty. A system of large V-shaped drains, though less efficient during the rains for the conveyance of storm water, would at other times be amply sufficient, and would secure the more rapid passage of the sewage, less evaporating surface, and greater facilities for cleanliness.

Hospital.

Hospital.—There is room for nearly 18 patients, and in this climate more might be accommodated without risk of overcrowding.

The latrine is on the dry-earth system, and has been much improved since last report. It works well, and is always well conserved. The building is clean, well lighted, and efficiently ventilated. The water-supply is sufficient.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—Since last inspection (22nd December 1874) there have been 367 admissions and no deaths. The chief diseases, &c., ranged in the order of their frequency, are ague, wounds and accidents, rheumatism, febricula, eye diseases, abscess and ulcer, diarrhoea, and venereal.

Ague as usual heads the list, but the cases have been manageable ones. This disease will doubtless diminish when the whole corps is properly hutted, when the drainage of the lines is improved, and when the water-supply is obtained from a less contaminated source. The health state and physique of the regiment are good, and contrast favourably with the health state and physique of the regiment occupying the east hutting lines (23rd Regiment W.L.I.).

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—MERCARA.

Arrived from Vellore 17th February 1874.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Deaths in hospital..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872 ..	Vellore ..	121.56	2.89	.85	..	1.27
1873 ..	Do. ..	52.89	1.78	..	7.69	1.33
1874 ..	Mercara ..	141.40	6.54	1.47	1.77	3.98
	Average ..	105.28	3.73	.77	3.22	2.19
1875 ..	Mercara ..	108.18	5.72	1.48	4.74	7.11

The following officers were in medical charge of this corps during the year :—

Surgeon-Major W. J. Busteed, M.D.

Surgeon J. S. Dill, M.D.

And the last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The monsoon of this year was not so heavy as it was in 1874. Partly as a consequence of this, and partly owing to the men having become to some extent acclimatised, there has not been so much sickness. Climate of the station.

Position of barracks.—The huts are situated in a deep basin to the south of the fort. In the bottom of this basin is a marshy swamp from which a dense malarious fog arises nightly ; the position is not a healthy one, but might be much improved by thorough drainage. The huts are built of mud. One half the right wing has tiled roofs, the other half thatched ; the left wing is now being supplied with new huts, which, when thoroughly dry, will be comfortable. Position of barracks.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The ventilation is as good as in sepoy huts elsewhere, which means little or no ventilation whatever. The drainage is very imperfect, there not being a pukka made drain throughout the whole lines. Drainage is carried on by small trenches dug in the superficial earth, which are torn into holes in the monsoon, and become cess-pools from soakage of sewage-matter in the dry weather. Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Nuisance.—A nuisance existed within the fort in the shape of two small and quite unventilated latrines, which were used by fort servants, orderlies, fort sentries, &c.; it was so nearly impossible to keep them even moderately clean, that they were by my advice closed up ; they are now, however, being re-opened, the Assistant Engineer of Coorg having undertaken to ventilate them. The state of the drainage of the lines is mentioned in paragraph 5. All the superficial furrows in the lines become saturated with sewage in the dry weather. Nuisance.

Water-supply.—There are six wells in the lines ; three of these have been condemned as containing bad water, being situated in the line of drainage. The water in the other three is fairly good, but becomes scarce towards the end of the dry weather. Water-supply.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements within the fort have been on the whole satisfactory. The sanitation of the lines will never be even fairly good until good brick-and-chunam drains are put up, and the basin beneath the lines drained. Sanitary arrangements.

Diet.—Provisions of all sorts are very dear in this station, quite as much, so I believe, as in any foreign station ; vegetables are also scarce and dear ; the only compensation the sepoy gets is the regulation rice allowance, which is quite insufficient. Any sepoy with a large family is quite unable to supply himself with sufficient nourishment out of his pay. I believe a great deal of the sickness in the regiment is produced by eating cheap and unsound food. Diet.

Clothing.—The clothing of the men whilst in uniform is sufficient, but, as stated by Dr. Busteed, my predecessor, in last year's report : " As the sepoy is out of uniform three-fourths of his time, and as his own clothing is miserably thin and unsuited to the climate, it follows that the greater part of his time his clothing is not sufficient." Clothing.

Duty and exercises.—Drills during the past year were light. The men are now engaged in fatigue duty, laying out new lines for the left wing. No unfavourable effect has been produced by the work. Average number of nights in bed 3½. Duty and exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—Malarious fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, and itch have been the principal diseases ; the total sickness has, however, been less this year than it was in 1874, the year the regiment arrived here. The principal causes of disease have been bad or insufficient food, cold, thin and insufficient clothing when not in uniform, malaria. There has been no epidemic during the year. Epidemic diseases.

Hospital ventilation.—Hospital ventilation satisfactory. Hospital ventilation.

Hospital drainage.—The drainage round the hospital is satisfactory. Dry-earth sewage is being carried out now in the dry weather, but is an impossibility in the monsoon. Hospital drainage.

General conclusions.—The health of the regiment is somewhat improved during the year ; the men are becoming to a certain extent acclimatised. General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 29th April and following day, and reports as follows :—

Lines.—In December 1874, on the occasion of my last inspection, I gave a full description of the lines of this regiment. Since that inspection many and great changes for the better have been effected. The ruined miserable huts belonging to the left wing of the regiment have been removed, and 358 new huts of a better class have been erected in lines upon and contiguous with their site. It is stated by the officer commanding that all the required huts will be erected before the rains set in ; these huts are good, well built, commodious and thatched structures. The former huts are nearly all pulled down. There are in the lines 1,105 huts, of which 372 are tiled and 333 thatched. The average number of occupants per hut is 2.30. The population of the lines amounts to 2,078.* The new lines extend along the eastern side of the bowl-shaped depression, in which the line huts are placed, the ground being freely scarped to make room for the blocks of huts. Deep trenches are dug as catch-drains for storm water, and great precautions have been taken to secure the safety of the huts during the coming rains. Great

* As follows :—

Troops (native only)	..	657
Families and followers.	{ Males .. 174 Females .. 620	
Children	{ Males .. 840 Females .. 287	
		2,078

credit is due to the commanding officer for the energy with which this necessary work has been pushed on. Within ten days every man in the regiment will be huttet, either in comfortable tiled or in comfortable thatched and new huts. The dimensions of the new huts are according to regulation. The drainage is by gutters, ditches, and trenches. This is objectionable, but must answer in the meantime. A carefully-constructed system of V-shaped stone drains is necessary, for the slope of the ground is considerable, and the rainfall at Mercara heavy and continuous during the monsoon.

Latrines.

Latrines.—There are two regimental latrines, one to the west of the lines of the right wing, the other in the hollow of the basin. They are mat enclosures without roofs, and consist of mere trenches and some dry earth. They do not seem to be much used. The sepoys prefer going to some distance for the purposes of nature, and avail themselves of the convenient shelter of coffee and lantana trees; wherever these exist in clumps there exists a latrine; and, as every house has some coffee plants and many have lantana hedges, &c., the extent to which general and indiscriminatory soiling of the surface is carried on here is more easily imagined than described. The facilities for defæcation exist everywhere, and public or regimental latrines would hardly be used even if built.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—There is one excellent well of water in the fort. The remaining wells, six in number, are outside the fort, and are all, with one exception, situated at or near the bottom of the bowl-shaped depression. All are exposed to contamination, but have lately been protected by parapets and platforms, and most of them provided with drawing tackle. Upon the whole the water-supply is good and sufficient.

Conservancy.

Conservancy.—The town of Mercara, with its 7,000 inhabitants, lies on the north of the fort on a steep slope facing the south. It is apparently but not really a clean town, and possesses great advantages of lie and locality as regards drainage. There is a good deal of rank vegetation mixed with coffee plants near the fort, which requires conservancy, as these concealed and convenient spots are used largely by the natives, in and out of the fort, as defæcation grounds. The marshy ground at the bottom of the bowl-shaped depression in which the lines are placed requires reclaiming, draining, and planting as advised in my last report. There is also an ill-conserved Gowlie village lying on the south-west slope of the depression which, at little expense, might be purchased and, with great advantage, removed. The ground of the village could be utilised as sepoys' gardens, and the existing thick and unconserved vegetation in its neighbourhood could then be thinned out and conserved, the immense lantana hedges being entirely removed.

Hospital.

Hospital.—It looks clean and well conserved; but large as it is compared with other regimental hospitals (it has accommodation for 50 at 54 square feet per patient; at 99 square feet it can only accommodate 27), it is often inconveniently crowded. On this date (28th April) the number of sick in hospital amounts to 36, the principal diseases being ague 10, diarrhoea 13, abscess 2, acute rheumatism 2, &c. At this time, in consequence of climatic changes, diarrhoea is more than usually prevalent.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.**STATION—FRENCH ROCKS.**

Arrived from Thayetmyo 11th February and 20th March 1869.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of.				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872 ..	French Rocks ..	60.20	2.01	.56	1.84	2.12
1873 ..	Do. ..	102.92	1.71	1.24	..	.55
1874 ..	Do. ..	34.20	1.14	.28	..	..
	Average ..	65.77	1.62	.69	.61	.89
1875 ..	French Rocks ..	49.68	1.26	1.00	1.57	0.42

Surgeon H. M. G. Archdall was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—The climate during the year has been remarkable for a deficiency in the rainfall and a long continuance of severe westerly winds. The thermometer has also shown a higher degree of temperature than usual. The number of cases of ague treated have been exactly double that of 1874, due in a great measure, no doubt, to the sudden changes of temperature. Climate of the station.

Sketch of the natural features of the district.—The station of French Rocks, situated in a village on the Mysore plateau, is surrounded by hills, some of them 250 or 300 feet high. The hills are principally of granite trap formation, in places in a state of disintegration : except in the valleys, the soil is gravelly and unfit for cultivation. No marshes or rank vegetation in the neighbourhood of station. Water-supply good, from wells and tanks. Rice, sugarcane, and most of the dry grains grown in the district. Sketch of the natural features of the district.

Diseases of the district.—Fever of a malarious character and rheumatism, principally chronic, are what are usually met with. No other class of disease is prevalent in the district. Diseases of the district.

Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts.—The ventilation in barracks and guard-room is sufficient to ensure the air being pure. The huts are ventilated altogether, I may say, by means of the doorways ; however, they are amply ventilated for a cold station, and I can answer from experience that they are sometimes bitterly cold in the early morning. The drainage, as mentioned in my last annual report, is defective. V-shaped masonry drains are wanted, not alone in the lines, but all through the cantonment. This matter has frequently been brought forward, but without any result. Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts.

Water-supply.—The water-supply has been ample and sufficient, though somewhat less in amount than in 1874 ; the quality is excellent, &c., procured from wells and tanks. Water-supply.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements have on the whole been properly attended to. I am not aware of any local causes of disease requiring removal. Sanitary arrangements.

Diet.—Provisions have been moderate in price (except during the past fortnight, when prices have gone up a little). The supply of vegetables has been abundant. No compensation on account of dearness of provisions. The men diet themselves. There is no doubt that in many cases, owing to the number of followers, &c., the sepoys are unable to procure either a sufficiently varied or nutritive dieting.

Drill.—The drill heretofore in the cold season took place between 5-45 and 8 A.M. ; but, owing to the number of cases of fever occurring during the past month, I recommended that the hours should be changed, and the drill now takes place between 6-30 and 8 A.M. In the hot season the drill is between 5-15 and 7 A.M. ; during a portion of the year there is also evening drill, which lasts for a short time and begins at 5 P.M. The influence of the several drills on health has on the whole been beneficial. Drill.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is properly kept up in the regiment. No cases of small-pox treated during the year. Vaccination.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic during the year. As mentioned before, the number of fever cases doubled that of 1874. Cholera in an epidemic form visited the town of Mysore (16 miles distant) during the latter half of the year. When I heard of it I suggested to the Officer Commanding the "Rocks" the advisability of establishing a strict system of quarantine, and whether owing to this or no I cannot, of course, say, but the French Rocks is almost the only place in the Mysore District which escaped the late epidemic. Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is ventilated by means of doors, windows, and roof ventilators ; from the numbers of doors and windows the building is, particularly at this season of the year, rather draughty, and I am obliged to keep some of the doors and windows closed. Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage.—The drainage for storm water is altogether natural. The refuse water from bath-room is carried off by a small open masonry drain into a nullah outside the hospital compound wall. The dry-earth system of conservancy efficiently carried out. Hospital drainage.

Hospital water-supply.—Water-supply ample and sufficient, procured from a well on parade ground. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—The regiment and station have been fairly healthy during the past year, though the season has not been very favourable to health. The number of admissions is in excess of 1874, viz., 209, including 17 in the detachment hospital, having been admitted during that year, whilst 313, including 29 detachment hospital, have been treated in the past twelve months. Six deaths, besides one in Mysore, occurred during the year 1875, whereas only two are recorded in 1874. General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 19th April 1876, and reports as follows :—

Lines.—The lines are very clean, and the houses look clean and well conserved. The huts are on the standard plan ; they are built of mud with tiled roofs, the ridges being secured with chunam. The loose tiling secures good ventilation. There are no windows or ventilators. The arrangements for ablution and for domestic privies are, as usually noted in regimental lines, that Lines.

is susceptible of great improvement; but the strict conservancy enforced prevents all evil effects from defective arrangements.

Water-supply.
Conservancy.

Water-supply.—Potable water is, as a rule, good and abundant.

Conservancy.—Regimental bazaar clean and well conserved; the larger side drains are, however, too much closed in by slabs of stone serving as a platform for the shopwares. These drains should be opened up so that they may be kept at all times clean. At present were decomposing matter to rest in them, the foul air rising up through the openings in the flagged cover would taint meat and fish, and act injuriously upon the buyers and sellers of the bazaar.

The neighbourhood of the lines and barracks is scrupulously clean.

Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M.D., was in medical charge of the detachment at Mysore during the year, and reports as under:—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The district is malarious, but the fevers are generally tractable. The rainfall has been very defective, the amount gauged being only 20·22½, while in the previous year the amount was nearly 30 inches.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—The latrines were repaired during the year, but, as their condition soon became unsatisfactory in the old barracks, new latrines were sanctioned, and are now being constructed. Should the new latrines prove successful, it may be advisable to provide the new barracks with a latrine on the same plan. McDougall's powder is being used in the latrines.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—The water is sufficiently good, but it has to be brought from a distance. Owing to long-continued drought it may eventually be necessary to procure the supply from another source.

Diet.

Diet.—Plentiful and tolerably cheap, but prices are likely to rise. Vegetables are procurable.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera prevailed in the station from August to October inclusive, but the men of the detachment did not suffer.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Well ventilated and clean.

Hospital water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—Supply sufficiently good.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—There is no cantonment at Mysore. Some years ago a cantonment, distant 2½ miles, was occupied by a native corps, but fever prevailed to such an extent that the regiment had to be removed. The present detachment is usually relieved monthly from the Rocks, but during the prevalence of cholera at Mysore the usual monthly reliefs did not take place. The strength is 63·416, the average daily sick 656. The men are healthy, and there has been no epidemic. There has been but one death, and that, as detailed in weekly report, dated 9th October, from arsenical poisoning. The arsenic appears to have been taken as a medicine, but in over-dose. The admissions of the year were 30, of which 13 due to ague, 2 to dysentery, and 3 to diarrhoea. One case of dysentery was transferred to Rocks. In the year 1874 the admissions were 17, of which 8 were due to malaria.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this detachment on the 24th April 1876, and reports as under:—

Sanitary condition of all buildings, &c.

Sanitary condition of all buildings, &c.—In last report the unsatisfactory conditions of the latrines in both old and new barracks was recorded, and certain suggestions regarding their improvement were made. Since then alterations have been effected in both latrines, but these alterations have failed to secure the efficient action of the latrine. A new latrine has been erected in connexion with the old barracks upon an improved plan, which, with a few alterations suggested this morning, will work efficiently. When these alterations are effected, the present latrine will be shut up and the mud building removed. A small lavatory and dry-earth store are required for this latrine. Similar provisions should be made in connexion with the new barrack, where there is a very indifferent latrine and no lavatory or earth store.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—Drinking water is obtained from a well called the Nabob's well; it is scarce at present, and unless rain falls there will be a serious water famine. All the tanks are dry, and the wells are very low. Filters are used except for the hospital water. This arrangement I have corrected.

Conservancy.

Conservancy.—The immediate neighbourhood of the barracks is fairly conserved. There is little artificial drainage near the barracks, though there is promise of the early introduction of a good system.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is simply a small ward with four cots, and with the small store of medicines, &c., at one end.

CEDED DISTRICTS.

Average strength	1,735
Do. do. present	1,565
Total admissions	1,119
Daily sick	45
Deaths in hospital	14
Do. out of do.	5
Pensioned	68
Sick leave	46

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	48·10	1·89	·87	2·86	1·18
1873	54·12	2·16	·48	1·50	1·08
1874	44·49	1·62	·57	2·31	2·36
Average ...	48·90	1·89	·64	2·22	1·54
1875	71·50	2·87	1·09	3·91	2·65

The following corps were serving in this division on the 31st December 1875 :—

4th Regiment L.C.
21st do. N.I.
27th do. do.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

STATION—BELLARY.

Arrived from Secunderabad 4th December 1872.

Average strength	267
Do. do. present	215
Admissions	121
Daily sick	4
Deaths in hospital .. .. .	..
Do. out of do. .. .. .	..
Pensioned	9
Sick leave	8

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bellary	36·78	2·00	·66	·66	·33
1873	Do.	60·00	2·22	·73	5·51	1·47
1874	Do.	47·22	1·19	..	3·52	1·60
Average ..	Average ..	48·00	1·80	·46	3·23	1·13
1875	Bellary	56·27	1·86	..	3·37	2·99

Surgeon-Major E. S. Cleveland, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.	<i>Climate of the station.</i> —The climate of Bellary throughout the year 1875 has, as of late years, proved a very healthy one, though sultry and wanting the amount of rain of the preceding year; and, referring to the figures of sick treated and mortality of the two years of the annual returns, no appreciable influence has been shown in the standard health of the regiment under my medical charge at this station.
Regiment on the march.	<i>Regiment on the march.</i> —The regiment proceeded by rail in three separate parties to Bangalore (head-quarters) on the 14th of November, to Madura on the 2nd December, and to Trichinopoly on the 3rd of December on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India.
Barracks.	<i>Barracks.</i> —The barracks, as in all native corps, are used as a place-of-arms. The regimental lines are unfavourably situated on a flat level of kunker and granitic subsoil having a superstratum of granite and red earth, aiding in no degree in the gravitation of its surface drainage, and considered thereby an unhealthy position.
Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.	<i>Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.</i> —Due attention has been given to this question, and defects remedied as far as under control and command. Side drains have been cut along the main streets, but from the level space of ground upon which the huts are established, these are speedily effaced. Semi-circular tiled drains might with much advantage be inexpensively adopted on such level sites of regimental lines as these at Bellary; the liquid sewage stored in suitable earthen receptacles at convenient distances, and duly carted away.
Nuisance.	<i>Nuisance.</i> —None within the limits of the regimental lines. Beyond a small one for use of the standard guard, there is only one regimental latrine constructed of mud, divided by a central mud wall for the sexes common to all, and insufficient for the requirements of the regiment. Neighbouring nuisances in the cowl bazaar have been duly brought to notice, and in part remedied.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —The water-supply of the regiment during the year from neighbouring wells has been amply good and sufficient. Such of suspicious character have, on representation, been cleansed.
Diet.	<i>Diet.</i> —Provisions have been ample, though pronounced dear. There is rather a dearth of vegetable food in this district. The troops have received rice-compensation money monthly at moderate rates. Subadars, jemadars, havildars, naigues, privates, trumpeters, and puckallies got Rupees 1-0-8, farriers Annas 6-6, followers Annas 6, recruit and pension boys Annas 6.
Clothing.	<i>Clothing.</i> —The clothing has been sufficiently well adapted to the climate of the station, the season of the year, and the state of the weather. No representation has been otherwise made about it.
Exercises.	<i>Exercises.</i> —There has been no provision in the station for gymnastic exercises or games of any kind. The men of a cavalry regiment, where recruiting is not kept up, appear to have sufficient exercise in their daily duties to need no other.
Epidemic diseases.	<i>Epidemic diseases.</i> —Cholera in mild epidemic form prevailed in the month of October in twelve cases among the regimental followers, five of them proving fatal, attributable in my judgment to <i>sui generis</i> mephitic poisoning, at a general choleraic season of undue surface evaporation, laden with the gaseous elements creating such. The insanitary condition of the neighbourhood of the regimental lines was fully the subject of report by me in the month of March preceding, and attention in some measure given to the question, though not fully remedial in results.
Ventilation of the hospital.	<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —It has been fully notified without any results that the followers' hospital accommodating eight men now in use is insufficient for the requirements of the regiment under any degree of increased sickness or prevalence of an epidemic. It consists of a single ward with two doors, six windows, and four ventilators, having an east and west verandah. Cholera was treated in hospital tents pitched during the epidemic in October 1874 from the hospital on a suitable site south-west of the regimental lines.
Hospital drainage.	<i>Hospital drainage.</i> —The drainage has been shown to have been attended to as far as the level site of the ground would admit of, and the surface sewage efficiently carried away, needing no representation.
Epidemic disease in hospital.	<i>Epidemic disease in hospital.</i> —Cholera prevailed among the regimental followers in October in mild epidemic form. There were twelve cases, and among them five deaths. The system of segregation was strictly carried out in treating such in hospital tents, suitably situated one-fourth of a mile south-west of the lines. All communication cut off, and no one being admitted to the lines without the first inspection and permission of the medical officer.
General conclusions.	<i>General conclusions.</i> —The 4th Regiment M.L.C. has been stationed at Bellary from the 1st January to the 14th November 1875, on which latter date the head-quarters of the regiment proceeded by rail to Bangalore, followed later by the two remaining squadrons of the regiment, respectively detailed to duty at Madura and Trichinopoly on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The regiment, on completion of its special duty, remained encamped at Bangalore the remaining portion of the year waiting orders for its return. The sanitary condition of the regiment has been good. Cholera in mild epidemic type showed itself in October among the followers of the regiment; there were five fatal cases among twelve so attacked and treated in tents. One trooper alone of the regiment suffered from the disease.

Two native officers and nine non-commissioned officers and privates were pensioned, and three native officers and eight men proceeded to their native countries on sick leave during the year.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 22nd February 1876, and reports as follows :—

Lines.—The exterior of the huts looks clean—the roads through the lines are well conserved and well swept—but the interior arrangements of the huts are unchanged. With all natives hut-conservancy is a difficulty, but with Mahomedans there are special difficulties and obstacles. Experience convinces me more and more of the necessity of erecting new lines for native regiments on a proper system, and on occupation by the men to insist upon the new arrangements being strictly carried out. Once make the new system imperative on all, and the traditions of the regiment will, in course of time, make the arrangements permanent. There is neither artificial nor natural drainage of the lines, nor has there been any proper attempt to take advantage of the natural slope to the south of the ground on which the lines are built.

Sanitary condition of all buildings.—Every sepoy, sepoy's wife, and sepoy's children use the domestic latrine and domestic lavatory. The latrine is a small mud enclosure, with a few stones for standing on and space for dropping excreta on the bare earth, urine and water of ablution soaking into the ground or running out upon the road to percolate, evaporate, and stink. The night-soil is removed to filth-pits one and a half miles from the lines by the municipality. All other refuse is also removed.

Water-supply.—There are five wells from which water is drawn in the neighbourhood of the lines.

Conservancy.—The neighbourhood is fairly conserved. The dryness of the air of Bellary and the high temperature rapidly destroy animal matter of all kinds and keep the cantonment free from disease. The quantity of moisture in the air is very small.

Principal diseases.—The regiment is in a healthy condition. There have been no casualties during the year. The numbers admitted amount to 140. The principal diseases are ague, wounds, boils, rheumatism, and guinea-worm. There was one case of cholera which recovered. Eleven men proceeded during the year on sick leave and eleven were pensioned. A well, which was supposed by Dr. Cleveland to be the most probable source of guinea-worm, has been closed up.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—BELLARY.

Arrived from Jubbulpore 29th November and 21st December 1873 :—

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	669
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872	Jubbulpore	41.28	1.78	.14	.14	.85	
1873	Bellary	57.05	2.25	.14	..	.14	
1874	Do.	40.81	1.73	.69	3.32	2.63	
	Average ..	46.38	1.92	.32	1.15	1.20	
1875	Bellary	43.94	2.24	1.27	3.12	1.56	

The following medical officers were in charge during the year :—

Surgeon A. N. Rogers-Harrison.

Surgeon J. North.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.	<i>Climate of the station.</i> —There is nothing unusual to be said regarding the climate.
Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.	<i>Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.</i> —Means of drainage and ventilation good. In October a plan was introduced by which the sewage from the men's huts was conveyed by earthen pipes outside the huts into chatties. I certified that it was necessary to apply tar periodically to these pipes and chatties; and the authorities have now sanctioned an extra supply of tar for the purpose. The chatties are emptied every morning and evening by the municipality. This mode of drainage was necessitated by the drains in the lines having very little fall and not being paved, and it appears to entirely succeed.
Nuisance.	<i>Nuisance.</i> —Public latrines and urinals have not yet been erected, although a site has been selected by a committee a hundred yards in rear of the lines.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —The water-supply, from tanks and wells, has been good and sufficient. No recommendation has been made on the subject.
Sanitary arrangements.	<i>Sanitary arrangements.</i> —Particular attention has been paid to keeping the lines clean. There have been no local disease causes requiring removal.
Diet.	<i>Diet.</i> —Provisions and vegetables have been fairly cheap and plentiful. The men have been allowed an average of Rupees 1-3-4 rice batta during the year.
Clothing.	<i>Clothing.</i> —Clothing sufficient and adapted to climate. No change recommended.
Drill.	<i>Drill</i> has had no bad influence on health. No recommendation made.
Exercises.	<i>Exercises.</i> —Cricket and gymnastic exercises have been used by the sepoy. Five men were sent to be instructed by the Serjeant Instructor of the 48th Foot; these men are now competent to teach, and do teach recruits and any men that may volunteer to go through the established course of gymnastics, which is compulsory as far as recruits are concerned. This is entirely regimental, no support having been given by Government.
Epidemic diseases.	<i>Epidemic diseases.</i> —No epidemic. One fatal case of cholera occurred in the lines in October, but in this case the disease was probably contracted outside the lines in the cowle bazaar in which cases were occurring daily.
Phthisis pulmonalis.	<i>Phthisis pulmonalis.</i> —In the few cases of phthisis pulmonalis (two in number) and other chest diseases which have occurred during the year the seeds of disease may possibly have been sown in Jubbulpore, which was the regiment's last station, and where the climate in the cold season is trying to the cotton-clad Madrassee. At any rate there is nothing that I am aware of in Bellary to which the occurrence of chest diseases could be attributed.
Ventilation of the hospital.	<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —Ventilation of the hospital ample. No representations have been made.
Hospital drainage.	<i>Hospital drainage.</i> —Good. Earth sewage efficiently carried out. No representations made.
Hospital water-supply.	<i>Hospital water-supply.</i> —Good. No representations made.
General conclusions.	<i>General conclusions.</i> —The health of the regiment during the year has been good. As a proof of its fitness for service I may mention that I have been out with it on two field days or sham-fights, and only one man has fallen out of the ranks from fatigue or sickness, although on the last occasion the scene of battle was four miles from the regimental parade ground, and the man who fell out was only discharged from hospital the day before. I would call attention to the twelve admissions during the year from syphilis, as indicating either the inefficiency of the Contagious Diseases Act itself, or an inefficient system of carrying it out.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 24th February 1876, and reports as follows :—

Lines.	<i>Lines.</i> —The lines looked clean and well conserved; special care had been taken of the conservancy of the huts; the domestic latrines were in fair working order, and the supply of sweepers, male and female, was sufficient to keep the houses clean and free from nuisance. As there are no public or regimental latrines, the inmates of the huts use only the domestic latrine or lavatory, and arrangements are made, with more or less success, to provide for the separation of the excreta and of the excretal wash on the one hand, and of this latter from the non-excretal wash on the other. The surface drains are mere ditches dug in the soil, but when rain falls it runs freely out of the lines owing to the general slope of the ground towards the south. The huts are built of mud. Many have flat roofs, some are thatched and others tiled. The lines are old, and the huts are apt to collapse during the rains. The lines were free from refuse, the same being daily carted to a distance. There are in all 780 huts in occupation, the average number of occupants per hut being 3.13. Including pension and recruit boys, the regiment numbers, of all ranks, 742 minus the families and followers.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —The water-supply from tanks and wells is generally sufficient.
Conservancy.	<i>Conservancy.</i> —Upon the whole the conservancy of the neighbourhood of the lines is good.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases, in the order of frequency, are fevers, eye diseases, abscess and ulcer, rheumatism, venereal, wounds, &c., diarrhoea, and general debility. There has been but one casualty from cholera during last year, but the disease threatens to appear now in the regiment. One follower is under treatment to-day.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—BELLARY.

Arrived from Moulmein on the 8th March 1875.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	679
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Moulmein	220·94	8·16	5·53	..	13·43
1873	Do.	190·68	4·92	3·07	·17	3·58
1874	Do.	132·34	4·62	1·10	·63	9·82
	Average ..	181·32	5·90	3·23	·26	8·94
1875	Bellary	103·68	3·82	1·30	4·84	3·53

Surgeon P. R. Martin, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station during the year, and its influence on health and disease.—The climate was uniform, the rainfall being about the average, and the periodical monsoon winds occurring in proper season. Intermittent fever became prevalent in June and July, when, as will be seen by reference to the meteorological table, the winds were unusually strong and persistent, and when also a near approach to saturation was attained and dew fell at night. This disease again increased towards the end of October and November simultaneously with the change of the wind to the north-east and east. With these exceptions the climate was favourable to the health of the men.

General sketch of the natural features of the district.—The aspect of the country round the station is a boundless plain save towards the west and south, where the view is limited by a low chain of rocky hills about six miles distant. The surface undulations are slight, but a few low isolated hills serve to vary the monotonous level. The landscape being also devoid of jungle, and presenting a brown arid appearance, is very uninteresting. The cantonment is situated round a rock composed of granitoid gneiss, of which there are two varieties, the second containing flesh-coloured felspar which prevails in the low plains. The range of hills above alluded to is composed of chloritic slate, jaspery clay, iron, and quartz. The highest (Copper Mountain) contains copper carbonate. Two very different varieties of soil occur. The black cotton is from 1 to 12 feet deep, and is composed of silica, alumina, iron, vegetable and animal debris, and is considered to be a sedentary deposit from stagnant water. The red soil is the detritus of the flesh-coloured gneiss rock. A large river (the Hugry) runs through the district. A large tank (Alipore), about three miles in circumference, exists about five miles from the station, being the result of the drainage from the contiguous hills. The flat nature of the country and the paucity of rain prevent the formation of tanks or swamps. Vegetation is hardly discernible except during the rains. Trees are few except in the cantonment and town, where they have been planted, and have to be carefully attended to until they grow strong. The small-leaved and more hardy kinds apparently only thrive best. The most useful, such as the mango, plantain, cocoanut, &c., do not exist. The uncultivated black

soil is covered with stunted shrubs of the *Cassia auriculata* and wild date, and here and there the baubul tree (*Acacia Arabica*). Prickly-pear and aloes are abundant. The other trees that only can flourish are *Capparis horrida*, *Balanites Ægyptica*, *Zizyphus jujuba*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Bignonia suberosa*, *Tamarindus Indicus*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cassia Roxburghia*, *Cathartocarpus Indica*, *Feronia elephantum*, *Azadiracta Indica*.

Vegetables are scarce on account partly of the difficulty of obtaining water free from salts, and the cultivation of garden flowers is for a similar reason most difficult. Dry cultivation in the district is almost the only practicable method in consequence of the absence of tanks. Cholum is principally cultivated. The black soil produces cotton in great abundance. Sheep, goats, and cows are numerous. The jackal and fox are the only wild animals to be found in this vicinity.

Medical
topography.

Medical topography.—The station is situated in latitude about 15° north, longitude about 75° east; is almost equidistant from the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula, so that, though it does not receive the full force of either monsoon, it benefits by both; and this combination of circumstances, albeit yielding a too small rainfall, contributes to the healthiness of the climate, being dry and uniform, and the country free from swamps, exuberant vegetation, or the imperfect soil drainage which may result from wet cultivation. A westerly wind blows continually during the south-west monsoon months, which are always cool, coming as they do from regions where rain prevails, and the same advantage is enjoyed when they veer to the east. Intermittent fever of generally a mild type is prevalent all through the year, particularly at the outbreak of the south-west and north-east monsoons. Ophthalmia (country sore-eyes) is liable to attack children; it is attributed to the dryness of the atmosphere and excessive glare reflected from the masses of rock, and the surface of the ground being studded with sparkling crystals of mica and quartz. Dysentery prevails in a moderate degree in the rains. Guinea-worm and fungous foot are common in the cotton-soil districts. Leprosy and elephantiasis are rarely met with. Other skin diseases are not particularly common.

Ventilation
and drainage
of the men's
huts.

Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts.—The means of ventilation which the huts enjoy is quite inadequate to the maintenance of pure air. The guard-rooms are sufficiently well ventilated. The drainage of the lines consists of surface channels along the sides of the streets, with which a small nullah from the private latrine of each compound communicates. This arrangement is tolerably satisfactory, being favoured by the dryness of the climate in conjunction with the porous nature of the soil which is composed of gravel consisting of felspar, quartz, and mica, the debris of the subjacent stratum of gneiss rock.

Water-
supply.

Water-supply.—The water-supply has been sufficient in quantity, and I have not noticed, nor have I heard any complaints in regard to deterioration in its quality. The tank adjoining the lines, which seems to be the favourite drinking-water, is filled from the Alipore tank in the hot season by an intercommunicating nullah. A well convenient to the hospital is also much used, and has always been able to meet the demands upon it.

Diet.

Diet.—There has been no dearth of provisions, but prices were somewhat high. The men have received compensation for the dearness of rice; vegetables are not abundant, and are therefore dear at this station.

If dieting of
the troops
has been
sufficiently
nutritive and
varied.

If dieting of the troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied.—As the men provide their own food, it would be impossible to obtain a correct knowledge of its quality, variety, or nutritive properties; but the cases of emaciation and debility which not rarely come under my observation would seem to be intimately connected, if not actually caused, by want of sufficient or proper nourishment, occasioned, I presume, by the private's pay being inadequate to the necessities of a too numerous household.

Clothing.

Clothing.—On the 19th June cold high winds began to prevail and increased the sick list, as well as aggravated the ordinary complaints. I thereupon recommended the wearing of cloth uniform for night guards and morning parades, in which the commandant acquiescing, the benefit derived from the change soon became evident by the decreasing sick list.

Epidemic
diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—On the 27th July last a woman and child entered the lines having travelled from their native village through districts infected with cholera, and both died on the evening of the 29th of cholera. All available precautions were then taken. I obtained the sanction of the commandant to compel all individuals who had travelled through infected districts to remain in tents pitched for this special purpose outside the lines for seven days as a precaution against introducing the disease. The plan worked well, and no other case of cholera occurred in the regiment. The disease was prevalent in the native town and country villages in the neighbourhood.

Ventilation of
the hospital.
Hospital
drainage and
latrines.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is thoroughly ventilated.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—Dry earth is used in the hospital latrine, and the excreta has been regularly removed. The general condition is fairly satisfactory. There is no system of drains in connexion with the hospital. No representations regarding defects were necessary.

Hospital
water-supply.
General
conclusions.

Hospital water-supply.—The water-supply has been sufficient and in all respects satisfactory.

General conclusions.—Looking over the diseases, and the number of admissions for each, which occurred since the arrival of the first wing of the regiment at this station in March last, ague appears to be the principal complaint to which is chargeable the non-efficiency of men. An increase of about double the usual number of sick, for it is observed at two periods, first in June and

July and secondly in November and December, whilst for the other months the numbers are of moderate amount. The first increase of sickness was coincident with the outbreak of the south-west monsoon, when cold, strong winds, often assuming the character of storms, attended with rain and a variable temperature, prevailed night and day. The second unhealthy period was simultaneous with the occurrence of the north-east monsoon commencing towards the end of October. The individuals seized were those labouring more or less under malarial dyscrasia contracted in Arracan and the Nicobars, the chill serving to excite the disease germs into operation. This opinion is founded upon and borne out by the very moderate prevalence of malarial disease amongst other native troops or the native civil community at this station. Certain conditions of soil, topography, and climate must therefore be in conjunction aiding each other in maintaining a pure atmosphere, and either neutralizing the action of other agents, or rendering impossible the generation in any considerable amount of the disease principle which produces malarial fevers. A few of these favourable peculiarities are at once distinguishable: the soil is dry, free from swamps and exuberant vegetation, and every where open and accessible to the action of the sun and winds. Moreover dry cultivation only can be practised, thus removing another possible source of evil apt to arise from subsoil saturation and imperfect drainage. The prevailing weather is dry, and seldom muggy or depressing. I observe with much satisfaction that chronic rheumatism with its frequent concomitant of impairment of motor and sensitive power of the extremities, which was an abiding source of trouble and cause of non-efficiency in Burmah, has almost ceased to appear on the sick report since the arrival of the regiment here. Its cause was then ascribed to excessive and prolonged humidity of soil and atmosphere in conjunction with sudden changes of temperature occurring in a particularly-marked degree at night, and the immunity enjoyed in the dry and less variable temperature of this station goes to confirm that opinion. Dysentery ranked third in the list, and presented a high figure in 1874, but its occurrence for the past year was much less frequent. The other diseases do not call for special remarks, being for the most part trifling and accidental.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., inspected this corps on the 23rd February 1876, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—The lines are built on a fair slope, which secures the free surface drainage, and they look clean, tidy, and well conserved. There is no artificial drainage of any kind. The lines are planted with trees which, however, do not flourish well owing to the fierce heat and the absence of soil. The lines are old, and the arrangements of the usual kind. Men, women, and children defecate and bathe in the huts, and the arrangements are only kept sanitary by constant care on the part of the toties and those who superintend them. The excreta are removed daily, the faecal ablution water runs into a chatty with dry earth outside the huts, and the other wash of the huts percolates and soaks inside or outside the hut, according as there may or may not be an outlet from the hut. There were no rubbish heaps this morning, and even the small lines between the rows of huts were clean. The proper dry-earth system is hardly adopted, and the domestic privies are very primitive. The houses are of mud and in heavy rain subside. There is also salt in the mud employed which attracts moisture during rain and endangers the stability of the hut.

Water-supply.—The supply is sufficient. The water is good and is protected by guards.

Water-supply.
Duties.

Duties.—Not prejudicial, but the health-state of this corps is still below par, not having quite recovered from the effects of service in Burmah, Arracan, and the Nicobars.

Conservancy.—The conservancy is good and well attended to.

Conservancy.

Principal diseases.—Ranged in order of frequency, the principal diseases stand thus:—Fever 227, rheumatism 54, abscess and ulcer 27, dysentery 20, wounds, &c., 16, eye diseases 12, venereal diseases 11, diarrhoea 8, respiratory 8, and spleen 7. There have been 5 casualties, 28 have left on sick certificate, and 40 have been pensioned.

Principal diseases.

It will be some years before this regiment regains its proper health standard. A prolonged residence in this fine climate is what it imperatively requires.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,259
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,030
Total admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,559
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	96·72	3·92	1·28	1·76	1·71
1873	109·91	3·84	·91	1·37	·79
1874	144·11	6·32	1·26	4·14	1·99
Average ..	116·91	4·69	1·15	2·42	1·49
1875	84·35	3·33	1·13	2·57	2·05

The following corps were serving in this division on the 31st December 1875 :—

1st Regiment L.C.
 1st do. N.I.
 3rd do. L.I.
 29th do. N.I.
 40th do. do.
 Detachment, Sappers and Miners.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. S. Burn was in charge of this division till the 29th December, when he was succeeded by Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson, who reports as follows :—

Constitution of the force.

Constitution of the force.—The 1st Regiment N.I. arrived at Secunderabad from Thayetnyo by wings. The left wing and head-quarters on the 4th of March; right wing on the 29th March 1875. There was no other change in the constitution of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Lines.

Lines.—There have been no changes during the year in any of the lines occupied by the native troops. The conservancy of all the lines is reported by the several medical officers in charge of regiments as being as good as the means at disposal admits of. The natural drainage in most instances is good except “as in the Sapper lines,” where it is not neutralised by the lines being built across instead of with the natural slope. The surface drainage in all the lines is defective; only shallow trenches along the sides of the streets exist, which soon get silted up, more especially in the monsoon. The cost of stone-faced and mortar drains stand in the way of their introduction. The latrines, “public and private,” in the lines are kept clean by the daily removal of all excreta. The dry-earth system is fairly carried out in both; the families prefer the use of ashes in their private latrines. No coal-tar is used in the public latrines.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.—There have been no changes in any of the hospitals with the exception of the Lock, the inside drainage of which has been improved; that of the outside remains defective, and will be brought to the notice of the Cantonment Committee. The hospitals are in good repair and cleanly kept. The accommodation in all was found ample this year, as fever was much less prevalent than in the previous year.

Hospital latrines.

Hospital latrines.—Hospital latrines large and roomy, most of them being new buildings. Dry-earth conservancy is in use in all, but in consequence of the habits of the native soldiers is worked with difficulty. Coal-tar is also occasionally used.

Guard-rooms, cells, &c.

Guard-rooms, cells, &c.—The guard-rooms, cells, &c., are clean and in good order.

Duties and employments.

Duties and employments.—The duties and employments of the troops are those usual in garrison, viz., drills, guards, escorts, and brigades. The Sappers are also employed in public works, such as road-making and the planting of trees. There is no reason to believe that these duties and employments have any injurious influence on health.

Drainage and conservancy.

Drainage and Conservancy.—The drainage and conservancy of the station generally are carefully attended to by the Quartermaster-General's Department and by the Cantonment Committee. Drainage is for the most part naturally good.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—In all the regimental lines the water-supply is ordinarily sufficient and of fair quality, but it is to be feared that on account of the scanty monsoon this year (1875) there will be a scarcity during the coming hot season. None of the wells are covered in or are provided with lifting power. Want of funds has delayed action in this direction. A scheme I believe is still under consideration to supply the town of Secunderabad with water from the Hoosain Saugor tank. The water has been analysed, and the report is very favourable.

Seasons.

Seasons.—The chief seasonal characteristics of the year under review were a very hot season followed by a scanty monsoon. The total rainfall registered at the Meteorological Observatory here was only 19·56 inches, against 29·84 in the previous year, or upwards of 7 inches below the

average. Through the Nizam's dominions generally, however, the rainfall seems to have been more plentiful than at this station.

Health of civil population.—The health of the civil native population was very good, barring the outbreak of cholera which took place in the month of August, and which is alluded to under the head cholera in the present report. Fever was much less prevalent, and there was scarcely a single case of small-pox during the whole year; in fact there was a remarkable immunity from all classes of disease during the past year. Health of civil population.

Provisions.—Food was abundant, and in almost all instances cheaper than during the preceding year. The subjoined table shows the average prices in 1875 of some of the principal food articles, as contrasted with the rates in 1873 and 1874. The weights are avoirdupois :— Provisions.

Per Ali Sica Rupee.	1875.		1874.		1873.	
	LBS.	OZ.	LBS.	OZ.	LBS.	OZ.
Rice, 3rd sort ..	21	8	19	11½	25	15
Wheat, 1st sort ..	29	12	27	14½	25	5
Towary ..	39	6	42	13½	19	..
Toer dholl ..	29	6	19	13	18	5
Salt, common ..	19	..	16	15	17	..
Ghee ..	2	12	3	..	2	..
Bajrah ..	46	3	40	..	22	..

Statistics of sickness and mortality contrasted with those of the two previous years.—These statistics are compared with those of the native troops occupying Secunderabad in 1873 and 1874. Statistics of sickness and mortality contrasted with those of the two previous years.

—	1875.	1874.	1873.
Average annual strength	3245·39	3,304	3231·18
Admitted sick	2,531	4,431	3,547
Died in hospital	28	28	20
Do. out of do.	5	12	12
Average daily sick	106·49	182·88	124·24

<i>Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.</i>						
Admitted sick	779·87	1341·10	1097·74			
Died in hospital	8·62	8·47	6·18			
Do. out of do.	1·54	3·63	3·71			
Average daily sick	32·81	55·35	38·45			

—	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers, intermittent and remittent ..	1,032	6	2,519	9	1,892	4
Fevers, continued and typhoid	5	..	9	..	1	..
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	4	..	1	..
Other eruptive fevers	9	..	10	..	9	..
Diarrhoea	44	1	45	..	63	1
Dysentery	83	..	84	1	53	..
Cholera	18	8	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and gonorrhoea	40	..	40	..	41	..
Phthisis	7	4	7	1	20	6
Delirium tremens .. .. .	..	..	2	..	1	..
Other diseases of nervous system ..	27	2	33	..	43	..
Diseases of respiratory system	104	4	116	4	148	3
Hepatic diseases	12	..	15	8	20	2
Sunstroke and heat apoplexy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violence and accidents	244	..	405	..	264	..
All other diseases	906	3	1,142	10	991	4
Total ..	2,531	28	4,431	28	3,547	20

It will be observed that the admissions and ratio of average of daily sick per 1,000 of average strength are much less than for either of the two preceding years; the ratio of deaths in hospital are, however, the same as last year, but higher than in 1873.

Statistics of
fever.

Statistics of fever.—The most prevalent disease was, as usual fever, in most cases of a mild intermittent type. The admissions under this head in 1875 are much less than in 1873 and 1874. The 3rd Regiment L.I. shows the largest number of admissions from fever, then the 29th N.I.; and then, in order of frequency, the 40th; G, H, and K Companies Sappers and Miners; the 1st N.I.; and, lastly, the 1st Cavalry. The subjoined table exhibits the admissions from fever alone and their ratio per cent. to average strength of the corps comprised in the preceding table:—

Corps.	1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Admissions from Fever alone.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Admissions from Fever alone.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Admissions from Fever alone.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1st Regiment M.L.C. ..	39	18.22	31	13.95	64	28.44
1st do. M.N.I. ..	111	18.10	..	..	..	..
3rd do. P.L.I. ..	268	38.96	567	84.12	735	104.84
29th do. M.N.I. ..	236	33.71	788	115.54	228	32.24
40th do. do. ..	224	32.94	399	55.03	377	61.10
G, H, and K Companies, Sappers and Miners.	159	55.36	312	94.14	344	105.53

For the whole native force actually occupying Secunderabad the percentage of admissions to average strength for fever alone was—

In 1873	53.34
In 1874	71.51
In 1875	31.95

The proportion borne by admissions for fever to admissions for all other causes—

In 1873	1 to 1.87
In 1874	1 to 1.74
In 1875	1 to 2.44

The proportion of deaths from fever to deaths from all causes—

In 1873	1 to 5.00
In 1874	1 to 3.11
In 1875	1 to 4.66

Fever.

Fever.—Fever of an intermittent and remittent type obtains in Secunderabad during the monsoon months, chiefly affecting the lines of one or more native regiments in each year. During the past year fever was much less prevalent in the native corps than during 1873 or 1874. This favourable decrease in the number of intermittent fever cases may, perhaps, be adduced to the smaller rainfall during the months of July, August, and September, the months in which ague is the most prevalent; as also to the effect of acclimatisation and, perhaps, in some measure more especially in the 3rd Regiment L.I., as mentioned by the medical officer of this regiment, to the eradication “by invaliding” of weakly men to whom the climate of Secunderabad was obnoxious. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts fever among the population exists every year in direct proportion to the rainfall in the year; but such does not appear to have been the case this year, as fever was much less prevalent than last year, although the rainfall was almost the same in both years in the Assigned Districts.

Statistics of
mortality.

Statistics of mortality.—The mortality among the native troops in Secunderabad was the same this as last year, viz., 28.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths in hospital to strength and to admissions for each corps:—

—	Deaths in Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Admissions.
1st Regiment M.L.C. ..	2	0.93	1.75
1st do. M.N.I. ..	4	0.65	1.12
3rd do. P.L.I. ..	6	0.87	0.99
29th do. M.N.I. ..	3	0.31	0.62
40th do. do. ..	9	1.32	1.59
Sappers and Miners ..	4	1.11	0.96
Whole Native Force occupying Secunderabad.	28	0.86	1.10

Diseases under which casualties occurred.—The diseases under which the above casualties occurred were as follows :—

	No.		No.	Diseases under which casualties occurred.
Ague	4	Pneumonia	2	
Remittent fever	2	Pleurisy	1	
Cholera	8	Bronchitis	1	
Phthisis pulmonalis	4	Diarrhoea	1	
Beri-beri (general dropsy)	1	Poison (<i>Canabis Indica</i>)	1	
Meningitis	1			
Paraplegia	1			
Pericarditis	1			
			28	

The deaths out of hospital, in the station and on leave, were as follows :—

	No.
Leprosy	1
Diabetes	1
Bronchitis	1
Heart disease	1
Dyspepsia	1
	5

Other statistics of the year.—There is little in the other statistics of the year calling for special remark. There was no marked prevalence of any disease or class of diseases with the exception of ague, which, as already stated, was much less prevalent this than for the two preceding years.

European commissioned officers.—Amongst European commissioned officers of the native force, with an aggregate average strength of 77, there were during the year 30 admissions on the sick report and no deaths.

Cholera.—Not only Secunderabad but the greater portion of the Berars was visited by cholera during the year 1875. The first appearance of cholera in His Highness the Nizam's territories was in the Berar District in June, and from thence it spread to several civil stations Akola, Elichpur, &c., to the military stations garrisoned by the Hyderabad Contingent Force, reaching the city of Hyderabad in August. The first case in the cantonment of Secunderabad occurred in the person of a Ghowlie residing in Gowlpura on the 24th of August. The second case was that of a Greek living in James' Street, and the third a European who had just arrived from Madras in the dāk bungalow. From that time the disease spread over the cantonment, cases occurring in different localities; out of 206 cases among the civil native population, only 27 were admitted either into the contagious disease ward of the Civil Dispensary or into the chupper huts erected for the purpose. The disease was not of a bad type, yet the mortality was high; 101 out of the 206 cases reported died. The deaths were higher among the males than among the females. Among the former it was at the rate of 547·00 per mille, whilst among the latter it was 415·72. No case of cholera occurred among the native troops until the 13th September, when a sepoy of the 29th N.I. was attacked; between this date and the 5th October 5 cases took place, 1 on the 1st, another on the 3rd, 4th, 7th, and 33rd day of the period. Since the 5th of October no other case has occurred in this regiment. The two first cases, "that of a man and child," died, and the three others recovered in a few days. In the 3rd Regiment L.I. 12 cases took place between the 19th September and 28th December, "7 men, 3 women, and 2 children." Deaths 4 men and 1 child. These cases occurred sporadically here and there in the lines, and could not be traced to contagion. In one instance only did two cases, "mother and daughter," occur in one hut; both recovered. In the 40th Regiment N.I. cholera broke out on the 28th November, and between this date and 28th December 24 cases occurred; of these 7 were fighting men, the rest camp-followers. There were 3 deaths among the fighting men and 10 deaths among the camp-followers. No cases occurred either in the 1st Regiment L.C. or in the 1st Regiment N.I.

Small-pox.—The native troops and families were free from small-pox during the year under review.

Vaccination, regimental.—Vaccination appears to have been steadily carried on during the year and all the native regiments are supposed to be protected. The number of vaccinations by medical subordinates as shown by the returns was 1,603, of which 1,128, or 70·36 per cent., were successful.

By public vaccinators.—The number of operations performed by the public vaccinators was 4,460, against 5,018 in 1874. Of these operations 4,129, or 92·57 per cent., were successful.

Lock Hospital.—The working of the Lock Hospital during the year shows a great increase in the admissions of European troops for venereal disease, as also an increase in admissions of public women into the Lock Hospital. There were 512 admissions in an average strength of 2,282 Europeans, against 276 with a strength of 2,459 in the preceding twelve months. Much of this sickness "the medical officer in charge of the Lock" attributes to the men cohabiting with unregistered prostitutes, but to what extent the practice has influenced the sick-rate it is impossible to determine. It may be observed that venereal disease, "like many other diseases," appears to be a tidal law, and to have its periods of increase and decrease. The return for 1875 shows that the admissions for secondary syphilis were much fewer in proportion to those attacked by the

primary affection than in the previous year, and would lead to the inference that the primary disease was of a milder type. In 1874 there were 64 admissions for secondary to 39 of primary syphilis. In 1875 there were 72 admissions from secondary to 201 of primary syphilis. On the 1st of January 1875 there were 94 prostitutes on the register in the Trimulgherry and Secunderabad bazaars; 66 were added during the year, making a total of 160; but of this number 43 either absconded or removed their names, leaving a balance of 117 on the 31st December. There has been an increase in the numbers on the register as compared with the previous year of 23. Disease has increased greatly among the prostitutes, 300 admissions against 161 in the previous year 1874.

The following table shows the number of admissions into the Lock to the total number registered for 1873-74 and 1875:—

		Prostitutes.	Admissions.	Per Mille.
In 1873	.. .. .	96	108	1125·00
In 1874	.. .. .	127	161	1267·71
In 1875	.. .. .	160	300	1875·00

European and Native details.

European and Native details.—There is but little calling for remark in the statistics in the small bodies of European and Native details. The European returns show that the European commissioned officers generally have enjoyed very good health, only 5 having reported sick during the year; of European warrant and non-commissioned officers, of a strength of 40·17, the sickness among these was of a general character, except one case of paralysis in a pensioner which proved fatal. The return of public followers shows 128 admissions, against 146 in the preceding year with one casualty in the person of a store lascar.

Conservancy of Secunderabad town.

Conservancy of Secunderabad town.—The conservancy of the town of Secunderabad is carefully attended to, and sanitary improvements are progressing as means permit.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

STATION—SECUNDERABAD.

Arrived from Kamptee 6th February 1873.

Average strength	.. .. .	204
Do. do. present	.. .. .	202
Admissions	.. .. .	111
Daily sick	.. .. .	3
Deaths in hospital	.. .. .	2
Do. out of do.	.. .. .	..
Pensioned	.. .. .	6
Sick leave	.. .. .	2

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872.. ..	Kamptee	106·12	2·85	·40	..	..
1873.. ..	Secunderabad	69·69	2·16	·43	1·73	1·73	
1874.. ..	Do.	46·07	1·96	·94	1·88	1·41	
	Average	73·96	2·32	·59	1·20	1·04	
1875.. ..	Secunderabad	54·95	1·48	·98	2·94	·98	

Surgeon-Major J. McNeale Donnelly, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—There does not appear to have been anything unusual in the meteorological phenomena or climatic influences of the year which could have exercised any marked prejudicial effect upon the health of the corps.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—Drainage and ventilation satisfactory.

Ventilation
and drainage
for the men's
huts.

Water-supply.—Water supplied from open wells ; abundant, excellent.

Water-
supply.

Sanitary arrangements.—Sanitary arrangements satisfactory, and no preventible cause of disease apparent.

Sanitary
arrangements.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights per week the men have had in bed 3½.

Duty and
exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—None.

Epidemic
diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Good.

Ventilation of
the hospital.

Hospital drainage.—Everything under this head satisfactory.

Hospital
drainage.

General conclusions.—The only conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing replies would seem to be that the sanitary and hygienic conditions under which the 1st Madras Light Cavalry passed the year have been eminently satisfactory ; and that to these conditions was largely due the high state of health the regiment enjoyed.

General
conclusions.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—SECUNDERABAD.

Arrived from Thayetmyo on the 4th March 1875.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872.. ..	Thayetmyo	112·25	2·36	·59	..	2·20
1873.. ..	Do.	42·72	1·87	1·19	..	·44
1874.. ..	Do.	55·36	1·89	2·07	·74	3·11
	Average	70·11	2·04	1·28	·24	1·91
1875.. ..	Secunderabad	80·91	2·48	1·47	3·40	3·55

The following medical officers have been in charge during the year :—

Surgeon W. Hanks.

Do. A. Adams.

Do. E. Levinge.

Surgeon-Major W. J. Busteed.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The year was a very dry one. No unusual influence on health.

Climate of the
station.

If the regiment has been on the march.—Both on the march and on ship-board during the year as under :—

If the regi-
ment has been
on the march.

		Head-Quarters and Left Wing.	Right Wing.
Left Thayetmyo.. ..	11th January 1875.	24th January 1875.	
Reached Rangoon	14th do. do.	29th do. do.	
Left Rangoon	19th do. do.	19th February do.	
Reached Cocanada	24th do. do.	24th do. do.	
Marched <i>via</i> Rajahmundry, Ellore, and Bezwarrah, and reached Secunderabad ..	4th March do.	29th March do.	

Ventilation
and drainage
of the men's
huts.

Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts.—With the exception of the impossibility of ventilating the inside of the sepoy's hut, and the equal impossibility of securing efficient drainage with merely earthen drains instead of stone ones, one might say that ventilation and drainage were satisfactory.

Water-
supply.

Water-supply.—The wells in the lines furnish, generally speaking, an ample supply of fairly good water; during the hot weather, of course, there is a falling off in both quantity and quality.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions have been moderately cheap and plentiful. Vegetables are easily obtainable. The average monthly compensation for dearness of rice amounted to Rupees 3-7-9. It is understood of course that the more compensation a sepoy gets the worse off he is if he have a family; compensation implies dearness. The more the compensation, the greater the dearness. The dearness extends to the whole family consumption. The compensation is only given for his own personal consumption. Balance against the sepoy of the dearness of the difference. There is no doubt that the sepoy's pay is ample to enable him to feed himself properly, but when it comes to feeding a family and relations and friends in addition, it often happens that the sepoy is under-fed.

Duty and
exercises.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights in bed between tours of duty during the year 4½. There are no regimental arrangements for exercises. The men do a little at gardening.

General
conclusions.

General conclusions.—The regiment seems in very fair health.

3rd Regiment Light Infantry.

STATION—SECUNDERABAD.

Arrived from Madras 7th and 8th February 1871.

Average strength	671
Do. do. present	636
Admissions	589
Daily sick	31
Deaths in hospital	6
Do. out of do. .. ..	..
Pensioned	8
Sick leave	18

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Secunderabad	194.92	5.21	1.59	1.30	4.77
1873	Do.	164.62	4.94	1.16	2.62	1.45
1874	Do.	157.59	10.63	1.51	8.66	3.19
	Average	172.37	6.92	1.42	4.19	3.13
1875	Secunderabad	92.61	4.87	.89	1.19	2.68

Surgeon C. J. McNally, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the
station.

Climate of the station.—Variations of temperature were great and often sudden. The rainfall was below the average.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—Barrack guard-rooms are fairly good and ventilated. The huts are not ventilated properly; indeed, the air in them appears to be preserved impure with great care. The drainage is equally left to nature. Last year Government declined to sanction the removal of these lines to another site and the building of new ones according to a better plan, but I cannot recommend any other measure. Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Nuisance.—The same nuisance, formerly complained of from the public filth-pits south-west of these lines, was very obnoxious during the south-west monsoon. The Cantonment Committee have been communicated with on the subject year after year, but have never taken any steps to obviate the nuisance. During the past year I wrote to the Deputy Surgeon-General on this subject, requesting him to bring it to the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner. Nuisance.

Water-supply.—The water-supply has been sufficient. It comes from three wells. Its quality I consider fair when the wells are pretty full, but bad when they are low. Water-supply.

Sanitary arrangements.—Sanitary arrangements have been well attended to, as the small conservancy grant and the bad construction of the lines would admit. The numerous ordure pits in the vicinity (south-west to north-east) and the dirty tanks at Chilkalgudam are local causes of disease requiring removal. Sanitary arrangements.

Diet.—Provisions have been moderately cheap and plentiful, the following were average prices :— Diet.

Dholl	12½	seers per Hali	Sicca Rupees.
Rice	10½	do.	do.
Ghee	1½	do.	do.
Mutton	4½	do.	do.
Vegetables were abundant.			

Sepoys received compensation on account of dearness of provisions to the extent of Rupees 2 to 3 monthly.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights in bed 3½.

Epidemic diseases.—There were 7 cases of cholera, of which 4 were fatal. The first case occurred on the 19th September and the last on 18th December. Three women and two children were also treated for this disease; all the women recovered, and one child died. The houses in which cases occurred were fumigated and cleansed, and the patients were treated in tents. Duty and exercises.
Epidemic diseases.

General conclusions.—The general state of health of the corps has much improved. General conclusions.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—SECUNDERABAD.

Arrived from Hong-kong 19th February 1871.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Secunderabad	42.97	2.12	1.21	1.75	1.07
1873	Do.	69.94	2.63	.68	1.42	.56
1874	Do.	144.59	5.10	1.29	5.08	2.73
	Average	82.50	3.28	1.02	2.73	1.45
1875	Secunderabad	68.27	2.63	.72	4.47	1.01

The following medical officers have been in charge during the year :—

Surgeon J. North.

Do. A. N. Rogers-Harrison.

The latter of whom reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The rainfall during the year has been unusually small, scarcely any rain having fallen since the beginning of September; consequently the weather during the latter months of the year has been milder and very dry. Sickness in the regiment has been 50 per cent. less than during the preceding year, due to the comparatively few cases of ague; in 1874 there were 768 cases of ague, in 1875 only 221; this favourable decrease in the number of intermittent fever cases may, perhaps, be adduced to the smaller rainfall during the months of July, August, and September, the months in both years in which ague is most prevalent.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—Dry-earth conservancy has been enforced, and only ablution water has been allowed to pass into the drains, consequently the air has been preserved pure from sewerage emanations. With the exception of a very small brick drain running parallel to the front of each row of huts there are no surface drains within the lines; and though from the situation of the lines the *natural surface drainage* is fair, still there is a great want of artificial drainage in order to prevent, as far as possible, lodgment of water and dampness of the lines during the rains. With the exception of a small drain on the west and another on the east of the lines there are no surface drains in the neighbourhood. The necessity of additional surface drains within and without the lines has been pointed out to the regimental authorities. The defects in the ventilation of the huts are due to the absence of conditions favourable to thorough perfilation.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—There have not been any nuisance during the year.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—There are four wells in the neighbourhood of the lines from which water is derived, three of which afford good drinking water. The supply has been ample.

Sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary arrangements.—With the exception of the deficiency of surface drainage the sanitary arrangements in the lines have been properly attended to. The prevalence of fever in the lines during the rains points out the urgent necessity of good surface drainage.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions in the bazaars have been moderate in price and plentiful. Vegetables abundant. Rice money for the year as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
January ..	3	4	2	May ..	2	15	2	September ..	3	2	6
February ..	2	15	2	June ..	2	10	9	October ..	2	10	6
March ..	2	10	9	July ..	3	4	2	November ..	2	9	3
April ..	3	14	3	August ..	3	4	2	December ..	2	10	6

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—Weekly average nights in bed 3·03.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—Intermittent fever of quotidian form, mild and amenable to treatment, was prevalent during the months of July, August, and September, more especially not attributable to any particular cause. Between September 15th and October 6th three men and two children were attacked with cholera. One man and child (the first two cases) died and the others recovered in a few days, not attributable to any particular cause. Cholera was present in other parts of the station at the time, but communication with infected localities was prohibited.

No overcrowding of the huts, but they are deficient in ventilation owing to the absence of conditions favourable to perfilation.

There is a want of sufficient surface drains to carry off the rain water during the rainy weather. This has been pointed out to the regimental authorities, but no steps have been taken to remedy the defect.

During the year the rainfall has been less than usual, and the weather during the last four months of the year finer and warmer than usual.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The ventilation of the hospital has been very good.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—The surface draining of the lines and their immediate neighbourhood is deficient, but still, from the situation of the lines, the drainage may be said to be fair and the lodgment of water small in spite of the almost entire absence of artificial assistance. This defect has been pointed out to the regimental authorities. No sewage is supposed to be thrown into the small surface drains that exist at present, only the simple ablution water. The public latrine has been kept in a good condition, and seems to meet all requirements. The dry-earth conservancy, though enforced, is still imperfect through the use of sand instead of earth, and from the quantities of sand used being too small. The freer use of coal-tar in the latrines has been recommended, but expense seems to be the great deterrent.

Hospital water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—The hospital water-supply is derived from a well near the lines, and has been good and plentiful.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—In comparison with last year (1874) the health of the regiment has been very good, and with an average percentage of 3·8 sick this year the health of the men may be

considered satisfactory. Ague* has been the cause of 50 per cent. of the total admissions; but, being of a mild type, and amenable to treatment, it does not seem to have had any marked deleterious effect on the health of the men generally. One sickly young man died from fever. Cholera appeared in the lines in September and remained till October 6th, the date of the occurrence of last case; five cases occurred and two died. Its origin was not traceable, but cholera existed in different parts of the station at the time, though not in the neighbourhood of the lines; also the regiment at the time afforded the Residency escort at Chadderghat, where cholera existed, and though no cases occurred amongst the men there, still there may have been some communication between the men and their families (though it was prohibited), and the disease thus brought into the lines.

The state of vaccination in the regiment and lines is good and only a few children and recruits remain unprotected.

40th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—SECUNDERABAD.

Arrived from Saugor 18th February 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Saugor	58.34	2.65	1.15	3.47	.86
1873	Secunderabad	117.10	3.73	1.71	.46	.77
1874	Do.	125.00	4.34	1.47	.14	.88
	Average	100.14	3.57	1.44	1.35	.83
1875	Secunderabad	87.38	3.31	1.50	.15	1.95

The following medical officers have been in charge of this corps during the year :—

Surgeon-Major E. Dixon.
Surgeon E. Levinge.
Surgeon-Major J. Dougall.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The past year has been an unusually dry one, the rainfall being only 19.56 instead of 29.84 inches for 1874. This dryness has not been prejudicial to the health of the men. The hot months were very trying, but no actual disease can be traced to the increased temperature. The latter months of the year have been cool and pleasant.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—Cells and guard-rooms are well ventilated. The huts depend upon their doorways for ventilation; some few of them have windows. The tile roofs permit a tolerably pure atmosphere to be maintained. Open surface drains only are in vogue, and being constantly kept clean are sufficient.

Water-supply.—Last hot season the water-supply was limited, but only for a short period. There are ten wells in the lines, but only three of them are used for drinking and cooking purposes.

* Bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, ophthalmia, abscess and ulcers are the other principal causes of sickness.

Sanitary arrangements.	<i>Sanitary arrangements.</i> —The sanitary arrangements have been very carefully attended to. There are no local causes of disease requiring removal.
Diet.	<i>Diet.</i> —Provisions have been plentiful and somewhat cheaper than during 1874. Vegetables were abundant. The average rice money received by the sepoys has been Rupees 3-0-3½ monthly.
Duty and exercises.	<i>Duty and exercises.</i> —Average number of nights in bed 4½.
Epidemic diseases.	<i>Epidemic diseases.</i> —An epidemic of cholera has been prevailing over a great portion of the Madras Presidency during the latter portion of the year. About the middle of August some cases appeared among the civil population here. It first appeared in the lines on the night of 28th November among the families, when 4 people were taken ill; up to 26th December 24 were attacked in all; of these 13 died and 11 recovered. There were no fresh cases from 26th to 31st December 1875.
Ventilation of the hospital.	<i>Ventilation of the hospital.</i> —Excellent.
General conclusions.	<i>General conclusions.</i> —The health of the regiment has on the whole been good during the year under report. The outbreak of cholera in November and December has been of a very limited extent, and presented no features that call for special remark. The total admissions (554) during 1875 compare favourably with that of the previous year (805).

Detachment Sappers and Miners.

STATION—SECUNDERABAD.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Secunderabad	174·61	5·88	2·27	1·42	2·55
1873	Do.	208·48	8·48	·81	·62	·98
1874	Do.	215·03	7·05	·54	2·74	·82
	Average	199·35	7·12	1·04	1·59	1·43
1875	Secunderabad	118·28	4·28	1·13	4·27	·85

Surgeon-Major G. F. Trimnell was in medical charge of the G, H, and K Companies, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.	<i>Climate of the station.</i> —The observations made show that the lowest observed reading of the thermometer during the year was 48·4°, while in the preceding year it was 47·5°, and in the year before that 43·6°; the highest reading 110·5° against 106·2° in 1874 and 104·0° in 1873, thus indicating that the last has been the hottest of three years. The rainfall was but 19·50 inches against 29·84 inches in the preceding year.
Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.	<i>Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.</i> —The drainage, which is surface only, is sufficient to carry off the rainfall.
Water-supply.	<i>Water-supply.</i> —The water-supply has up to the present time been sufficient.
Sanitary arrangements.	<i>Sanitary arrangements.</i> —The sanitary arrangements have been properly attended to.

Diet.—Provisions, such as rice, meat, and vegetables, are procurable, but are rather dear. Diet. The usual rice money on account of the dearness of this article has been issued during the year, the average monthly sum paid being Rupees 2-9-10.

Duty and exercises.—Number of nights in bed 6.

Duty and exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera, after having prevailed for some months in the Berar District and in some of the stations north of this and occupied by the Hyderabad Contingent Force, reached the station at the end of August, and has continued up to the present time; but the disease did not make its appearance in the Sapper lines until the 14th September, when a sepoy was attacked but recovered. No other case occurred in the lines until the 19th December, when one sepoy and four children were attacked, and within the next few days five more children and one woman; all these, with the exception of two children, recovered.

Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The ventilation is good.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—The drainage of the hospital enclosure is good; the dry-earth system is to some extent carried out, and the latrines are kept in good order.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

General conclusions.—The cantonment hospital is available for the sick of the detachment of Sappers and Miners and of the garrison details, the latter consisting mostly of natives belonging to the ordnance, dooly, and cattle departments, and a few Europeans belonging to them. There has been much less sickness during the past than in the preceding year. 414 admissions in the Sappers against 701 in the preceding year. In the report for 1874 it was noticed that febricula and ague had prevailed to a considerable extent, not only among the men, but that the families were great sufferers. It is satisfactory to mention that the admissions from these diseases were 159 against 307, and that there was a decrease from all other disease, so that the health state of the Sappers and Miners during the year under review has been good. Four deaths only occurred.

General conclusions.

NAGPORE FORCE.

Average strength	2,970
Do. do. present	2,880
Total admissions	2,375
Daily sick	73
Deaths in hospital	14
Do. out of do.	8
Pensioned	121
Sick leave	31

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	114·07	3·25	1·36	1·58	1·58
1873	104·93	2·90	1·33	2·59	1·46
1874	84·63	2·47	·84	2·96	·87
Average	101·21	2·87	1·17	2·37	1·30
1875	82·46	2·53	0·74	4·07	1·04

The following corps were serving in this division on the 31st December 1875 :—

2nd Regiment L.C.
35th do. N.I.
8th do. do.
22nd do. do.
31st do. L.I.

Deputy Surgeon-General E. S. Tribe was in charge of this division till his retirement in February 1875, and was succeeded by Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson and Acting Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, who reports as follows :—

The average strength of the troops, and deaths from all causes among them, during the above period have been as under :—

	White Troops.					Commissioned Officers.		Black Troops.				
	Conductors and Sub-Conductors.	Staff and Store Sergeants.	Foremen or Artificers.	Privates.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Trumpeters, Drummers, and Farriers.	Privates.	Total.
Average strength	6.55	12.	9	..	..	46.60	73.32	189.50	180.99	75.16	2495.58	3060.95
Total deaths, both in and out of hospital	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	22	24

Of admissions and deaths, the number which took place at each of the subordinate military stations, as well as the mean daily sick there, are stated in the reports of the several medical officers to have been as follows :—

Corps.	Station.	White Troops. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.			Commissioned Officers.				Black Troops. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.		
		Admitted.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Europeans.		Natives.		Admitted.	Died.	Daily Sick.
					Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			
2nd Regiment L.C. ..	Kamptee ..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	115	..	4.68
35th do. N.I. ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	241	4	11.33
31st do. L.I. ..	Raipur ..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	569	8	14.26
8th do. N.I. ..	Seetabuldee ..	..	..	..	4	..	13	..	902	2	26.15
22nd do. do. ..	Hoshungabad ..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	548	5	16.85
Cantonment Hospital ..	Kamptee ..	6	..	12	9	1	..	..	8	2	.92
Detail Hospital ..	Seetabuldee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		6	..	12	33	1	42	..	2,383	16	74.18

The native portion of force consisted of the average strength exclusive of commissioned officers.

Corps, &c.	Stations.	Average Strength.
2nd Regiment L.C. ..	Kamptee ..	201.5
35th do. N.I. ..	Do. ..	660
31st do. L.I. ..	Raipur ..	689
Head-Quarters, 8th Regiment N.I. ..	Seetabuldee ..	463.21
Two companies, do. do. ..	Sironcha ..	143.4
One company, do. do. ..	Chanda ..	72.
Head-Quarters, 22nd Regiment N.I. ..	Hoshungabad ..	361.
Right Wing, do. do. ..	Kamptee ..	291.
Details ..	Do. ..	9.58

Native lines. *Native lines.*—The sanitary condition of the native lines at Kamptee, with the exception of those of the 35th Regiment N.I., leave little to be desired. The drainage of the 35th Regiment N.I. never will be satisfactory until the lines are properly levelled. The lines at Seetabuldee are situated in a swamp, and have been condemned in every sanitary report forwarded, but I regret to say that I see no prospect of their speedy removal to higher ground. The native lines both at Hoshungabad and Raipur are in good order; the drainage of the former has no proper outfall, but this is to be rectified by the Executive Engineer as soon as possible. The native lines at Raipur are the best I have seen in India; the accommodation and ventilation of the huts leave nothing to be desired, and the drainage throughout the lines is good.

Rations. *Rations.*—The monsoon has been abundant, and grain, not now dear, appears to be coming cheaper.

Hospitals. *Hospitals.*—All the hospitals at Kamptee are well suited to their purpose. That at Raipur is on the old standard plan, and is a most comfortless-looking building. At Chanda the hospital being intended for the sick of a whole regiment is much larger than requisite. At Sironcha the hospital is rather too small.

Bedding.—The supply is everywhere ample except at Sironcha, and usually more than what is Bedding. allowed by regulation. The clothing is changed according to the weather.

Water-supply.—At all these stations in the Central Provinces, with the exception of Water-Raipur, the water is good and abundant. At Raipur there is always a deficiency of water in the hot supply. weather, and always will be unless some plan be adopted for impounding the water of some river in its vicinity and conveying it to Raipur. I believe this would greatly improve the health of the place, as the tanks which are now so necessary, are at the same time fruitful sources of diseases, might then be filled up.

Conservancy.—The conservancy is at all the stations in these provinces admirable, and leaves Conservancy. little to be desired.

Diseases.—The following table shows the classes, &c., by which the admissions and the deaths of Diseases. the past year were caused, as well as those of the two previous years. The Europeans are included.

Years	1875.		1874.		1873.	
Strength	2,890.		2,886.		2,989.	
—	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
CLASS I.—General Diseases.						
Sub-division A	1,182	3	1,362	7	2,463	11
Sub-division B	209	5	163	3	190	5
Total ..	1,391	8	1,525	10	2,653	16
CLASS II.—Local Diseases.						
1. Diseases of the nervous system ..	27	2	20	1	14	..
2. Do. eye	193	..	149	..	201	..
3. Do. ear	5	..	15	..	14	..
4. Do. nose .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Do. circulatory system ..	8	2	6	2	27	1
6. Do. absorbent do. ..	2	..	1	..	2	..
7. Do. ductless glands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. respiratory system ..	45	2	53	2	55	2
9. Do. digestive do. ..	178	2	191	4	203	4
10. Do. urinary do. ..	25	..	23	1	26	1
11. Do. generative do. ..	10	..	11	..	21	..
12. Do. organs of locomotion ..	19	..	19	..	21	..
13. Do. cellular tissue ..	54	..	35	..	51	..
14. Do. cutaneous system ..	210	..	209	..	237	..
Total ..	776	8	732	10	872	8
CLASS III.—Conditions.						
General debility	101	..	73	1	69	3
CLASS IV.—Poisons						
.. .. .	4	..	7	..	4	..
CLASS V.—Injuries.						
2. Accidental	183	..	172	..	130	2
CLASS VI.—Surgical Operations.						
Not yet diagnosed	3	1	6	..	22	..
Total ..	2,458	17	2,515	21	3,750	29

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

STATION—KAMPTEE.

Arrived from Bellary 12th February 1873.

Average strength	208
Do. do. present	201
Admissions	115
Daily sick	5
Deaths in hospital .. .. .	..
Do. out of do.	1
Pensioned	29
Sick leave	1

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Station.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Near Secunderabad ..	75·60	2·80	·97	5·84	..
1873	Kamptee	142·25	4·60	1·36	3·74	2·04
1874	Do.	64·95	2·80	1·24	·82	1·24
	Average ..	94·26	3·40	1·19	3·46	1·09
1875	Kamptee	57·21	2·48	·48	13·94	·48

The following medical officers were in charge during the year :—

Surgeon E. Fawcett.

Surgeon-Major W. Arnold Smith, M.D.

The latter of whom reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The climate of Kamptee is a trying one for delicate constitutions. To those, however, in fair average health and free from organic disease it is a very good climate. The sanitary condition of the station is excellent, and, with the exception of a mild type of ague, there is no special form of disease prevailing which can be attributable to the climate or the locality. There is remarkable absence (comparatively speaking) of the usual tropical diseases, such as hepatitis, dysentery, and diarrhoea. Catarrhs are prevalent during the cold season, and immediately after the rains in October cases of ague are admitted more frequently. My belief is that the admissions from malarious causes would be diminished one half were a thorough system of subsoil drainage to be established. The subsoil is very retentive of moisture, and the houses are very damp in the rains.

Diseases of the district.

Diseases of the district.—The prevailing disease of the district is intermittent fever, in some parts of a severe type, but in Kamptee generally mild. Outbreaks of small-pox are frequent during the hot season, but the latter disease has not been so prevalent of late years. This is in my opinion attributable to the discontinuance of a large annual festival to a place called Mahadao in the mountain ranges between this station and Nursingpore. The disease has been quite absent from the medical returns during the past four years at Kamptee.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—The only nuisance observed during the year was caused by the public latrines for the use of the regimental followers. Another latrine has now been built for females. The nuisance complained of was noticed during the rainy season, when their proper conservancy was greatly interfered with from the rains washing the solid excreta about the interior of the buildings, thus causing the ground to be saturated with the excreta in a state of aqueous solution. Dr. Ranking as Sanitary Commissioner suggested the roofing in of these latrines, which would have supplied the remedy for the nuisance complained of. His report is dated—but up to date the suggestion has not been carried out. I should mention that the conservancy of these latrines is under municipal control.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—The water-supply has been good throughout the year both as to quantity and quality. The supply has been chiefly from wells. The water from two wells in the lines was analysed by the District Examiner and reported to be a fair sample of drinking water. It contains very little organic matter, although a large proportion of the salts of lime and silica. All the wells (except one) which are used for drinking purposes are numbered, and have a raised stone chabootra round them to prevent waste water soaking back into them. They have also the words "drinking water" painted over them, so that every precaution is taken to prevent pollution.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions have been cheap and plentiful all the year round, and the quality of the various articles constituting the sepoy's diet has been inspected in the bazaar and generally found to be of good quality. The supply of vegetables is most abundant and extremely cheap all the year round. The following has been the average price of food :—Rice 17 seers per rupee, wheat 19 seers, dholl 14 seers, ghee 1½ seers, mutton 3 Annas per seer, large fowls three for a rupee, small fowls four or five for a rupee, milk 13 seers per rupee. Vegetables are abundant and cheap. Firewood 3½ maunds for a rupee.

Dieting of troops.

Dieting of troops.—The dieting of sepoys is not a question which comes under the control of the medical officer. It has no doubt been sufficiently varied, but in many instances I am afraid the pay of the sepoy is insufficient to feed himself and his numerous relatives properly. The day will come when the question will be raised whether the Government is being treated fairly by the sepoys, who, instead of thoroughly nourishing his body out of his pay, starves himself to feed an

army of impoverished relatives. My opinion is that the men themselves would in many instances be thankful at the introduction of some regulation restricting the number of residents in the lines.

Clothing.—The clothing of the men has been well adapted to the climate of the cold and rainy season, consisting as it does of cloth tunic and overalls; but during the hot season at this station it is most unsuitable. There is no objection to the cloth overalls at mounted duties, but the thick cloth tunic must be a more oppressive garment during a season when the average morning lowest temperature is between 80° and 90° F., rising at times in the shade to 116° F. The European and Native officers, and also the farriers, are permitted to wear white jackets, but the men, not being able to afford to keep at the necessary number of white jackets, prefer wearing the tunic on dismounted duties; the men wear a light undress, and in the cold season a quilted cotton coat when on sentry duty at night. Clothing.

Epidemic diseases.—There has been no epidemic disease in the corps. During July, August, and September cholera and diarrhoea prevailed more or less in the district, and to a slight extent in the cantonment. No cases occurred among the sepoys of the regiment. Among the followers, however, there were 7 cases with 4 deaths. These cases were treated at the cholera hospital, the medical officer in charge of which returned 3 cases as diarrhoea, 3 as simple cholera, and 1 as cholera. Four of the cases attacked and 3 of the fatal cases were grass-cutters, who, in the execution of their duty, probably visited infected villages; none of the cases could be attributed to any local insanitary condition in the lines, or to the habits of those attacked. Epidemic diseases.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—The surface drainage is good, the hospital has a good basement, and has always been dry. Hathaway's system has been adopted in the latrine with a liberal use of coal-tar. Its conservancy has at all times been good. Hospital drainage and latrines.

Hospital water-supply.—The water-supply is from wells, sufficient in quantity and of fair quality. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—The health of the regiment has been good, and the sanitary conditions as favourable as they could be without the expenditure of a large sum of money. General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson inspected this corps on the 25th September 1875, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—The huts are larger than those of Infantry Regiments, tiled and with mud walls; a broad road runs down their centre, which is intersected by streets running due north and south. The huts are built in double rows, back to back, and open into the streets. The walls of many of the courtyards have been washed away by the late heavy rains, and are now in course of repair. The huts themselves on the whole are in fair repair, but ventilation in all is impeded by a mud wall built right in front of each doorway in the enclosed courtyard so as to secure greater privacy from their next door neighbour. The enclosures are clean, and have in one corner a privy and in another a paved bit of ground for bathing purposes, the waste water running into the street and the urine from the privy out at the back of the hut. The streets are clean and well kept; the drainage from the natural configuration of the ground is good, but many of the shallow trenches at the sides of the streets "to facilitate the escape of the rainfall" have silted up. Lines.

Sanitary condition of all the buildings.—All the subsidiary buildings are in a good sanitary condition. Sanitary condition of all the buildings.

The dry-earth system of conservancy is partially carried out. There are no cesspools or foul drains connected with latrines; all excreta are conveyed to a distance and buried.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is chiefly from wells, and is at all times abundant in quantity and of fair quality. All the wells in the lines, "with one exception," which are used for drinking purposes, are numbered, and each is built in with pukka brick and lime with ridge platform and drain, so that no waste water can possibly flow back into the well. Water-supply.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the lines and station generally is very well looked after. The conservancy establishment of the lines consists of eight toties and a cart. The sweepings and rubbish are collected with dust-bins and carried to a distance. The excreta from the private latrines "previously mixed with wood ashes" is carried by the toties to pits half a mile to the south of the lines, and there buried. No suggestions to offer for its improvement. Conservancy.

Hospital.—The ventilation of the wards is entirely by the doors, of which there are five in each ward, opening into the enclosed verandah on each side, &c., glass door at either end, so that the ventilation is at all times good. The latrine at my inspection was very clean; is worked on the dry-earth system with the free use of coal-tar. Hospital.

Principal diseases.—There have been only 110 admissions, of which 53 were ague, the only disease that could at all be termed prevalent. There have been no deaths in hospital. One death occurred in a man sent away on sick leave to his native country. Principal diseases.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—SEETABULDEE.

Arrived from Mercara 6th December 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	678
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	902
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Mercara	91.14	3.60	1.13	1.84	4.39
1873	Seetabuldee	118.16	3.47	1.16	3.80	3.21
1874	Do.	127.79	3.57	.45	1.37	1.22
	Average	112.36	3.54	.91	2.33	2.94
1875	Seetabuldee	133.03	3.83	.57	2.58	1.14

Surgeon J. W. Strong was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The climate of Nagpore is on the whole a very healthy one. The hot weather was not so severe as usual. The rains began about the middle of June and lasted till September, more than 14 inches falling in excess of previous years. This increased rainfall appears to have exercised some influence on the admissions for fevers and conjunctivitis, which rose rather high during September. Cold easterly-winds which prevailed in November also helped to swell the admissions on account of these diseases.

Drainage for the men's huts.

Drainage for the men's huts.—The drainage of the lines is defective; owing to their being built in a hollow, so slight a fall is obtained that the drainage, except during the rains, sink into the soil instead of flowing away. The drains are simple channels cut in the earth. Working parties were detailed by the officer commanding during and at the termination of the rains to keep the drains open and free from rank vegetation, and the sanitary condition good.

Water-supply.
Diet.

Water-supply.—The water is from wells in the immediate vicinity of the lines; is a good drinking water, and the supply has been sufficient.

Diet.—European and native vegetables have been abundant and cheap, especially during the cold months of the year. Rice 12 seers 4 chuttaks per rupee, wheat 15 seers 12 chuttaks per rupee, mutton 4 seers per rupee, dholl 16 seers per rupee, ghee 1 seer 5 chuttaks per rupee. The average price of these articles have been a little dearer than last year. Compensation for rice Rupees 2-8-1.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights in bed 5½.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—Taking into consideration the low and damp situation of the regimental lines and huts, the health of the men has on the whole been good. The ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength for the year under review is 1271.53. When compared with the previous year 1328.87, shows a decrease of 49.34 on the admissions. One-third of the entire number of admissions was due to ague. Conjunctivitis gave 92, dysentery and diarrhoea 39, syphilis 12, and rheumatism 68. So far as regards the climate, water-supply, and duties of the troops there is no reason why the ratio of sickness should continue so high; but so long as the men occupy the present site, no improvement in their health return can be looked for.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson inspected the head-quarters of this regiment on the 1st October 1875, and reports as follows :—

Lines.

Lines.—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about these lines, "as regards their low situation and bad drainage," they remain in the same swampy locality, and although

everything has been done that can be done by the regimental authorities to improve the drainage, it still remains very faulty. In my opinion little or nothing can be done, "unless at very great expense to Government," to improve matters in this respect. I would advise the building of new lines on higher ground, which can easily be obtained a little to the south of the present lines, and why this position was not in the first instance selected is a mystery to me. The men's huts are as well ventilated as native huts usually are, and the lines are kept very clean. The accommodation in the lines having been found insufficient for the five companies, of which the regiment is at present composed, some twenty or thirty huts a little to the east of the lines were built, which now afford accommodation for all; there does not appear to be any overcrowding.

Sanitary condition.—There are three latrines at a convenient distance from the lines; each latrine has ten seats, but no chatties are used; the soiled earth is removed morning and evening and fresh earth put down. This arrangement I disapprove of, and requested the medical officer to cause chatties to be furnished and the dry-earth system fully carried out, and coal-tar at the same time used, but I am told that the municipal authorities decline to change the present system on the score of expense. Sanitary condition.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—Conservancy in the neighbourhood of the lines and station generally satisfactory. No suggestions to offer for its improvement. Conservancy of the neighbourhood.

Hospital.—The hospital is in good condition, clean and well drained, both from natural configuration of ground and from artificial means. It is well ventilated and accommodates 22 men. The water-supply is from a well close to the hospital; water good and abundant at all times. Conservancy in neighbourhood of hospital and lines well cared for. Latrine clean; dry-earth system of conservancy fairly carried out. Coal-tar also used; a new latrine is being built close to where the present one stands; it has been a long time in hand, but may be expected to be finished and taken into use before long. Hospital.

Principal diseases.—Ague, "as is usual throughout the Central Provinces," has been the most prevalent disease; next in order come rheumatism, ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscess, ulcer and boils. The number of admissions up to 1st October (date of inspection) have been 541 with 2 deaths, 1 from remittent fever and 1 from bronchitis. I think the damp state of the huts in the monsoon may fairly be put down as predisposing the men to attacks of fever and rheumatism. Unless the present site of the lines is abandoned, and a less objectionable one selected, it is not easy to suggest a remedy for the state of matters as reported. I have in paragraph 1 expressed my astonishment that the rising piece of ground on the opposite side of the road from the lines should have been overlooked by the committee when selecting a site for lines; the site adverted to is in every way eligible as regards soil, elevation, and natural configuration for the most perfect drainage. Principal diseases.

Acting Deputy Surgeon-General John Wilson inspected the detachment of this corps at Chanda on the 15th January 1876, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—No public latrines in the lines, but private ones attached to most of the houses which, as well as the hospital ones, are kept clean; there is one prison cell which is never used. No cess-pools. Dry system of conservancy is fully carried out. Coal-tar is used in the hospital latrine. Lines.

Sanitary condition of all buildings.—All subsidiary buildings are in a good sanitary condition. Sanitary condition of all buildings.

Water-supply.—From three wells; the water is good and soft; no filters are used. Water-supply.

Conservancy.—Very good; the station generally has a remarkably neat and well-kept appearance. No improvements seem to be required. Conservancy.

Hospital.—The hospital is well situated on well-drained raised ground; it is in very good repair; and as it is calculated to accommodate the sick of a whole regiment, whereas there is only now one company, no more need be said. Hospital.

Principal diseases.—There is only one case of ague in hospital, and there have been 86 admissions since 11th November 1874 (the date of last inspection); of which 45 were from ague, 7 wounds, 8 conjunctivitis, 5 boils; contusion, dyspepsia, and impaired vision of each 3; bronchitis and acute rheumatism of each 2, and 1 each of abscess, brow ague, chronic rheumatism, itch, orophitis, sprain, ulcer and whitlow. Principal diseases.

Acting Deputy Surgeon-General John Wilson inspected the detachment of this corps at Sironcha on the 24th January 1876, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—Lines clean and very well kept. Good natural drainage on sandy soil; the lines are built by Government, and are kept in repair annually by the Public Works Department. Lines.

Sanitary condition.—No latrine except the hospital one, which is clean; guard-room clean; two prison cells which are clean. No cess-pools; all excreta are carried off to the jungle which is within 50 yards of hospital and lines. No coal-tar is used. Sanitary condition.

Water-supply.—The river is close, and there are two wells in the lines which supply good water. No filters are used. Water-supply.

Conservancy.—The station is merely a cleared spot in the middle of jungle which extends 100 miles in every direction; it is kept very clean, but is highly feverish. The only means to remedy this would be to clear the jungle. Conservancy.

Hospital.

Hospital.—It is well suited for its purpose, but is too small. At present there are two tents pitched for the accommodation of the sick; it is clean and well drained by natural drainage with a good water-supply; the only fault one can find is its close proximity to the jungle.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—The principal disease has been fever of the usual malarious type, next in order comes rheumatism; both these diseases arise from the station being simply a cleared spot in the jungle, and until the jungle is cleared no improvement in the men's health can be expected. The commanding officer does his best to keep down the jungle.

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—HOSHUNGABAD.

Arrived from Palamcottah 20th January 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872.. ..	Palamcottah	34·89	1·16	·58	5·40	·43
1873.. ..	Hoshungabad	111·22	2·27	·84	·28	·14
1874.. ..	Do.	75·14	2·03	·98	3·87	·70
	Average	73·75	1·82	·80	3·01	·42
1875.. ..	Hoshungabad	84·04	2·60	1·18	3·84	1·03

Surgeon-Major J. J. Heffernan was in medical charge of the head-quarters of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—Immediately on the setting in of the cold season the number of sick in hospital and lines began to increase in consequence of the prevalence of fevers, chiefly of the intermittent type. Climate, however, can hardly be considered as altogether playing the chief part in the causation of these ailments. Although the cold season throughout the Central Provinces is for both Europeans and Natives notoriously unhealthy, when there is borne in mind (1) bad housing, (2) want of proper warm clothing, (3) insufficient and non-nutritive food in many instances, and the fact that the men and their families generally sleep on thin mats spread on the cold ground, instead of on charpoys.

Natural features of the district.

Natural features of the district.—The district of Hoshungabad may be generally described as a long valley of varying breadth, running for some 150 miles between the Nerbudda river on the north and the Satpura range of hills on the south. The soil consists in the main of the well-known black basaltic alluvium; there are submontane tracts of red soil and low hills and rocks of various formations. There are some hundreds of thousands of acres under cultivation, and the principal crops grown are wheat, gram, jowaree, and till; but, because of the peculiar nature of the black cotton soil, it is in a great measure devoted to the growth of cold-weather crops. Sudden, and sometime violent, atmospheric changes are not unfrequent, because of the position of the district as a long valley or gorge between the two great ranges of the Satpura and Vindhya hills. The station of Hoshungabad is the head-quarters of the district. It is situated in latitude 20° 40' North and longitude 77° 51' East, about 1,000 feet above sea level, and on the left bank of the Nerbudda river, which separates it from the Bhopal State; the Vindhya range, which is to the north, runs parallel with the river, and the old historic city bounds it on the west. The ground is high with a gentle slope on all sides, and many deep nullahs running into the river, so that its position must be regarded as favourable.

Diseases of the district.—Hoshungabad, as indeed the entire Nerbudda valley, is notorious for its febrile affections. The most feverish months during the past year have been January, November, and December. The number in hospital during these months averaged 19, and there was hardly a house in the lines which did not contain two or three persons ill with fever. The characteristic feature of this fever is the amount of depression and loss of physical force that follows the very slightest attack. Cholera was very prevalent and fatal during the month of May and first part of June on the Bhopal side of the Nerbudda, but, with the exception of a few sporadic cases among the native residents of the city and cantonment, and one mild case in the regiment, the disease did not fortunately appear in this district. Small-pox, too, was entirely absent during the year.

Diseases of the district.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—As previously stated, the ground upon which the men's huts are built is favourably situated; but as really no system of drainage beyond merely the shallow drains on either side of the streets is carried out, and bearing in mind the retentive nature of the sub-soil (black cotton), it is not to be wondered at that the walls and floors are always more or less damp during the rains.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Water-supply.—The water-supply during the year has been quite sufficient for all wants. It is obtained from four different wells in the neighbourhood of the lines, and is considered of good quality.

Water-supply.

Diet.—The men eat beef and mutton, fish, rice, wheat and dhol; vegetables were cheap and abundant. Rice compensation was about Rupees 4.

Diet.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights per week in bed 3.

Duty and exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic, properly so called, can be said to have prevailed. During the months of January, November, and December the number of sick in the lines and in hospital suffering from intermittent fever was unusually high, ranging in the latter often over 40. The prevailing type was the "quotidian," and the great peculiarity of the fever was the marked depression and loss of physical energy that followed the mildest attack. The causes appear to have been bad housing, bad ventilation, no system of drainage, coupled with great variation in climate, insufficient personal clothing, in some cases insufficient food, and the fact that the sepoys and their families sleep on the cold ground with only the interposition of a thin mat between their bodies and it.

Epidemic diseases.

General conclusions.—From the foregoing it will be seen that no epidemic, properly so called, can be said to have prevailed, and no forms of epidemic disease have broken out or spread in hospital or in the lines. Only three deaths, including the one from valvular disease of the heart, occurred during the year. One was a confirmed opium-eater, as well as otherwise dissipated, and the other was the result of the abuse of mercury taken by himself for some syphilitic complaint. Fevers of the intermittent type were exceedingly prevalent during the months of January, November, and December, and their great peculiarity was the marked depression and loss of physical energy that followed the mildest attack. The cantonment occupies a healthy site, and the natural drainage is good. The men's duties are not excessive, nor in any way detrimental to health.

General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson inspected the head-quarters of this corps on the 5th November 1875, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—The ground slopes gradually downwards on all sides, more particularly towards the river Nerbudda; the natural drainage is therefore very good. The huts are in fair order, and built, as all native regimental huts are, without sufficient attention to ventilation, the only means of ventilation being a doorway 3 feet high by 2 feet wide. The officer commanding the regiment informs me that pukka stone drains throughout the lines have been sanctioned, and will be completed, he hopes, by this time next year.

Lines.

Sanitary condition.—All the buildings in connexion with the lines, such as latrines, guard-room, school-room, and prison cells, are in good sanitary condition; there are two latrines, one on the south side of the lines and the other on the west, both worked on the dry-earth system; these latrines are resorted to by the unmarried men. In the enclosure or compound of the huts of the family men there is a privy, the contents of which are removed daily to pits half a mile distant, dry earth being previously made use of. There are no cess-pools or foul drains connected with the latrines.

Sanitary condition.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood of lines and station generally is very well attended to. The main drain which receives the surface and rain water from the lines on the north side during the monsoon runs through several of the officers' compounds, and the rain very often causes an overflow of the drain, renders the compound very damp, and when evaporation from the soil takes place after the rains; the medical officer of the regiment is of opinion that the malaria thus generated caused the fever from which several of the officers of the regiment were suffering about that time. Steps are to be taken by the Executive Engineer to obviate this state of matters before setting in of next monsoon.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.

Hospital.—The hospital is situated at a short distance from the south-east end of the regimental lines; its natural drainage is exceedingly good. The supply of water is ample from a well close to the hospital, said at times to be brackish; when this is so, water is brought from the wells in the regimental lines. The dry-earth system is fully carried out; at the back of the latrine there is a stowage room for dry earth during the monsoon.

Hospital.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—There are 7 in hospital : ague 8, febricula remittens 2, hordeolum 1, blister of feet 1. There were 426 admissions into hospital with 2 deaths from date of last inspection, "25th October 1874," to the 5th November 1875; of which no less than 245 were from ague, 9 from febricula, 5 remittent fever, acute and chronic rheumatism 16, conjunctivitis 22, syphilis secondary 16, diarrhoea 6, dysentery 4, ulcer 9, and general debility 28. The remaining diseases do not number more than 4 or 5 "of each disease." The deaths were 1 from secondary syphilis and 1 under the head of observation.

Surgeon H. Allison was in medical charge of the right wing at Kamptee during the year, and reports as under :—

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is obtained from wells situated in the lines; a special well at a short distance from the lines is set apart for drinking water, and is of very good quality and abundant; the other wells yield very fair water, and the quantity is abundant.

Sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements have been properly attended to, and there has been no local cause of disease requiring removal.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions have been plentiful during the past year and less in price than during the previous year. Vegetables have been abundant. Compensation has been given monthly to sepoys.

Duty and exercises. Epidemic diseases.

Duty and exercises.—Number of nights in bed weekly 5.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic disease has appeared among sepoys under my charge or followers. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent amongst the civil population in the bazaar during August and September; during this period all strangers were prevented from entering the regimental lines, and, as far as possible, from having any communication with the sepoys and with favourable result.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—During the past year the health of the Right Wing of the 22nd Regiment has been good. No epidemic disease occurred in the wing. The total number admitted amounted to 136; 3 deaths occurred in hospital, viz., 1 from valvular disease of heart, 1 from beri-beri, and 1 from diarrhoea. One death occurred at Rajahmundry, the man having been sent on sick leave twelve months previously. As usual ague furnished the greatest number of admissions during the year. The climate has been favourable for native troops. The amount of duty has not been excessive. The wing remained in cantonment during the whole year.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson inspected this corps on the 7th October 1875, and reports as follows :—

Lines.

Lines.—The regimental lines are built on undulating ground immediately to the north of the ridge on which the hospital stands. The huts are in fair order, and many of them are white-washed, which gives them a neat, clean, and comfortable appearance; the walls of a few were washed down by the late heavy rains, and are in course of repair. Some are uninhabited, and have been allowed to get into disrepair. The streets are very clean and well kept, and the surface channels at their sides are in most cases in good order, but in others are silted out. The drainage from the natural configuration of the ground is good. The large ghurrahs or chatties sunk in the ground opposite each hut for the reception of waste water were found not to answer, on account of the difficulty there was in keeping them clean, so were removed some time ago.

Sanitary condition.

Sanitary condition.—There are two public latrines near the lines, but still not sufficiently near for the men to resort to at all times, so they almost all use the privies in the enclosures of their own huts, "all the families do so," the excreta from which are removed daily to pits at a distance, "wood-ashes being used previous to removal." There are no cess-pools or foul drains; dust-bins for the sweepings of the lines are to be seen here and there throughout the lines; these sweepings are removed daily. The sanitary condition of all the subsidiary buildings in connexion with the lines is good.

Conservancy.

Conservancy.—In no military station is the conservancy better attended to than in Kamptee. That of the lines and its neighbourhood is very satisfactory. No suggestions for its improvement.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is a tiled building in very good repair, clean and well kept up, and affords ample accommodation for the sick of the wing. The latrine is a pukka built one in good order, and always clean and free from all smell; in fact it is one of the best-kept ones in Kamptee. Dry-earth conservancy fully carried out.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—Six sick in hospital on date of inspection : 1 chronic rheumatism, 1 chronic pneumonia, 2 conjunctivitis, 1 splenitis, and 1 hernia. There have been since the 22nd September 1874, "date of last inspection," to 6th October 1875 139 admissions into hospital against 153 of the previous year. The most prevalent diseases have been ague 65, febricula 6, rheumatism 9, conjunctivitis 10, and debility 6; all other diseases are in small numbers. There have been 4 deaths : 1 beri-beri, 1 phthisis pulmonalis, 1 valvular disease of heart, and 1 diarrhoea.

Percentage of sick admitted to strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.66
Do. of deaths to sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.87

1st Regiment Light Infantry.

STATION—RAEPORE.

Arrived from Berhampore 1st March 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	689
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872 ..	{ Right Wing, Berhampore Left Wing, Sumbulpore }	117.88	3.23	1.26	.70	.98
1873 ..		79.27	1.87	1.42	8.98	.42
1874 ..	Do.	90.48	2.11	1.61	4.67	.44
	Average ..	82.87	2.40	1.33	3.18	.61
1875 ..	Raepore.. ..	82.58	2.03	.57	2.44	.86

Surgeon W. R. Browne, M.D., was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as under :—

Position of barracks.—The regimental lines are separated from the town by about half a mile of open country ; they are situated upon elevated ground, having a good slope in all directions. Position of barracks.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained from several wells and tanks in the cantonment. During the greater part of the year the water is taken from the wells and from a shallow tank near the lines ; both wells and tank, however, dry up towards the end of the hot weather, and recourse is then had to a large tank about a mile from the lines. Water-supply.

Diet.—Provisions and vegetables have been cheap and plentiful ; the troops have therefore received no compensation. Diet.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights in bed 4.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera prevailed in the district from March to September, reaching the town of Raepore in August ; here cases occurred at varying intervals in different parts of the town, but the disease did not assume the characters of a true epidemic. No cases occurred in the regimental lines, and only two cases occurred in the cantonment, both being servants in the house of the Adjutant. No remarks have been made by my predecessors as to the cause of the disease. None of the causes of epidemic diseases enumerated in the question existed. Duty and exercises.
Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is a large, well ventilated building. Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage.—There is no system of drainage in connexion with the hospital. The latrines are large and clean ; the dry-earth system of conservancy is efficiently carried out. The evacuations are received in chatties, while the urine and water used for washing purposes are received into a tank immediately outside the latrines, whence they are daily removed. The Hospital drainage.

Hospital water-supply.—The water-supply is good and abundant. Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—The health of the regiment during the year has been good. There were 569 admissions into hospital with only 3 deaths. These figures compare favourably with those of the preceding year, as the following figures show :— General conclusions.

		1874.	1875.
Admissions	..	599	569
Deaths	..	7	3

The majority of admissions were for intermittent fever, 332 having been due to this cause. Ague seems to have been prevalent throughout the year, but more especially during the monsoon and cold season. The maximum number of admissions, viz., 48, occurred in October, the minimum, viz., 9, in April. The disease appears to have been of a mild form ; in October the average duration of the cases was 6.58 days, in April 5.33. Only 7 cases of remittent fever were

admitted during the year with 1 death ; in 1874 there were 25 admissions with 4 deaths. Next to malarial fevers the following diseases caused most of the admissions :—Chronic rheumatism 18, primary syphilis 14, conjunctivitis 26, ulcers 15. Only 7 cases of dysentery and 1 case of hepatitis were admitted during the year. The number of deaths has been very small, only 3 ; 1 was due to pneumonia, 1 to remittent fever, and 1 to apoplexy. The health of the officers on the whole has been good. During the year two officers went to England on medical certificate.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson inspected this corps on the 4th December 1875, and reports as follows :—

Lines.

Lines.—The drainage is excellent. The streets are broad, well raised, and very clean ; each hut has its own compound ; and as they present their gable ends towards the street, the lines are not only clean and thoroughly ventilated, but have a very neat, not to say picturesque, appearance. The huts are much more roomy, loftier, and far better ventilated than any native lines I have yet seen. The only fault I have to find is that cattle and goats are permitted to be kept in the lines. I brought this to the notice of the medical officer with a view of his representing it to the officer commanding the regiment.

Sanitary condition of all buildings.

Sanitary condition of all buildings.—Sanitary condition of all subsidiary buildings good. There are no public latrines. The excreta from the privies in all the "hut" compounds are removed morning and evening to the filth-pits, somewhat more than a mile from the lines, and covered with earth. There are no cess-pools or foul drains. Dry earth is used pretty generally in all the privies. No coal tar.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—There are four wells in the lines, of which two are never dry. During the hot weather, when the wells do not afford a sufficient supply of water, many of the families resort to a tank about half a mile off, where good water in abundance is to be had : indeed the water from this tank is preferred to that of the wells.

Conservancy.

Conservancy.—Conservancy of the neighbourhood of barracks and station generally leaves nothing to be desired. No suggestions for its improvement.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is built according to the Bengal standard plan, and is a model in every respect as regards ventilation, accommodation, and good drainage. It accommodates 52 patients, and gives the regulated superficial area and cubic space to each patient. The latrines "one at each end of the building," are very clean, and the dry-earth system is well carried out in both. The drainage is naturally so good as to require little or no assistance from art. The water-supply is derived from a well in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital, and is of good quality.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—Percentage of sick admitted to strength, '79 ; percentage of deaths to sick admitted, '563.

35th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—KAMPTEE.

Arrived from Madras 14th January 1872.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	694
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	All Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Kamptee	100·14	3·11	2·13	2·41	1·84
1873	Do.	106·81	3·47	1·88	1·88	1·88
1874	Do.	53·09	2·11	·44	2·80	1·03
	Average ..	86·68	2·89	1·48	2·36	1·58
1875	Kamptee	36·86	1·66	·72	4·46	1·29

Surgeon W. E. Johnson was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.—Some years ago the station of Kamptee had the unenviable reputation for being unhealthy, but, happily for the residents, it is now one of the healthiest stations in India, and this change is no doubt due to the improved sanitary arrangements. Climate of the station.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—Owing to the lines having been built too close together, the ventilation and access of air were not so good as they would have been had the buildings been made to occupy a larger area. The buildings themselves are constructed so as to admit of good ventilation. The state of the drainage could not possibly be worse, owing to the roads intersecting the elevated ground on which the huts are built having been sunk to a level with the surrounding ground. During the rains small superficial drains were made in the lines for the purpose of carrying off the overflow of water. Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Water-supply.—The water for cooking and ablution is obtained from the Kanban river and wells in the lines, that from the latter being liable to contamination from soakage. The well set apart for drinking purposes is situated at some distance from all habitations, and not liable to contamination from any source. Supply throughout the year was abundant. Water-supply.

Diet.—As a rule provisions were cheap and plentiful except during the hot months. Vegetables grow luxuriantly. The troops received monthly compensation for rice. Diet.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights per week in bed $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Exercises.—There is a weekly gymkhana held in this station on Saturday evening. It is well supported by the officers and other residents, and is open to Native troops as well as European. I do not think any of the sepoy of the 35th Regiment have competed against the European soldiers in those sports open to the garrison; but were they to do so, I have no doubt they would be successful in carrying off some of the prizes, especially those prizes for flat and hurdle races. Duty and exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—Cholera appeared in Kamptee as an epidemic in the month of August, the first case occurring on the 5th of that month in the pensioners' lines, which are continuous with the lines of the 35th Regiment. Three cases occurred in the 35th Regiment—one, the child of a sepoy; the second, the wife of a sepoy; and the third, a sepoy. All three were treated in the temporary cholera hospital, but only one, the sepoy, recovered. The number of cholera cases reported by the police during the year was 84, and deaths 63; but I doubt very much the accuracy of this statement, as the police reported that three cases of cholera, one of which died, occurred in the 35th lines on the 6th August, without there being the slightest foundation for such report. The three huts in which the above-mentioned three cases of cholera occurred were disinfected according to regulation. No other epidemic disease prevailed throughout the year. Epidemic diseases.

General conclusions.—The medical retrospect of the regiment is very satisfactory, the total number of admissions from all causes being only 241, against 352 the previous year. The total admissions for ague for the past four years were as follows:—In 1872, 278; in 1873, 145; in 1874, 127; and in 1875, 91; showing a steady decrease in admissions for that disease since the arrival of the regiment in Kamptee on the 14th January and 14th February 1872. The number of admissions for general debility was still large, being 14 against 16 in 1874. This disease is not, I believe, so much due to the small pay the men receive as to the condemnable habit amongst the Madras sepoy generally of feeding a host of their relations, many of whom are able-bodied men and women quite able to earn their own livelihood. This may be a good trait in their character, but I have never lost an opportunity in trying to inculcate the principle of beginning charity at home. General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Williamson inspected this corps on the 22nd September 1875, and reports as follows:—

Lines.—The natural drainage has been blocked up while the artificial drainage is not sufficiently perfect to supply its place, although a good deal has been done of late to improve matters. The lines are scrupulously clean, but the huts are for the most part indifferent, and there is the usual absence "in the case of all sepoy huts" of proper ventilation and sufficient cubic space. Lines.

Sanitary condition.—The buildings in connexion with the lines are in good sanitary condition. There are no cess-pools or foul drains. Sanitary condition.

Water-supply.—The water for drinking and ablution is obtained partly from the river Kanban and partly from wells in the lines. Water-supply.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the lines and station generally is very good; all rubbish is removed by regimental and conservancy carts to a considerable distance outside the station. No suggestions to offer for its improvement. Conservancy.

Hospital.—It is very clean, well ventilated, and capable of containing on a stretch 36 patients very well. The site is on low ground at the foot of the elevation on which the lines are situated, and during the rains the drainage is not good. The latrine is built on the old principle with a cess-pool; the dry-earth system of conservancy is as fairly carried out as the habits of the sepoy will admit of; coal tar is also used. The water-supply of the hospital is the same as that for the lines. Hospital.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—Since the 1st of January there have been 280 admissions, of which 100 were ague, 6 chronic rheumatism, 6 primary syphilis, 5 leprosy, 15 catarrhal ophthalmia, 14 dysentery, 5 diarrhoea, 9 abscess, 11 ulcer, 19 general debility. The other diseases are in small numbers. There has been no epidemic and only 3 deaths: 1 from beri-beri, 1 from anæmia, and 1 from valvular disease of the heart.

Percentage of sick admitted to strength ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.75
Do. of deaths to sick ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.07

BRITISH BURMAH DIVISION.

Average strength ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,485
Do. do. present ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,781
Total admissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,286
Daily sick ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Deaths in hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Do. out of do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Pensioned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sick leave ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Rate per Cent. of				
	Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	151.01	4.92	2.13	..	5.88
1873	103.22	3.58	2.04	.07	3.63
1874	88.94	3.26	1.70	.56	4.91
Average ..	114.39	3.92	1.95	.21	4.80
1875	118.15	4.67	1.95	.94	2.92

The following corps were serving in this division on the 31st December 1875 :—

4th Regiment	M.N.I.
6th do.	do.
15th do.	do.
17th do.	do.
39th do.	do.

Deputy Surgeons-General H. Young and P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., have been in medical charge of this division during the year; the latter reports as follows :—

Alleged causes of sickness and mortality.

Alleged causes of sickness and mortality.—There has not been any epidemic among the troops serving in this province during the past year, although cholera and small-pox prevailed among the civil population in various parts of the country. The native regiments at Tonghoo have been sickly, and have sent many men sick to the coast. Diarrhoea, dysentery, and fever, with their consequences, have constituted the largest number. The rainfall at that station was heavier than usual, and during the rains it is hot and damp at the same time. The monotonous life of the men during this season has much to do with their condition of health—out off as they are by a long and tedious river journey from the coast, and surrounded by jungle on all sides, they are thrown altogether on the resources of the cantonment itself for amusement and recreation.

There was a good deal of sickness in the detachment of the 15th Regiment N.I. at the Andamans, but comparatively small mortality. This was chiefly due to the unhealthiness of the Nicobars and of the settlement at Aberdeen. The detachment at the former station is only relieved once in three months, and they usually return to Port Blair prostrate with fever and its effects. At Aberdeen the men were formerly only relieved also once in three months, but owing to the remonstrances of the medical officer the relief has for some time past been effected once a month, and the sickness much reduced in consequence. During my visit to Port Blair I was unable to visit the Nicobars or the stations around Ross Island, as the steamer only remained 26 hours. At Aberdeen there is a salt-water swamp not far from the new barracks, which the medical officer has recommended to be drained and planted.

There has always been a great deal of malingering in Burmah, and Dr. McDermott, in charge of the head-quarter wing of the 15th M.N.I. at Moulmein, has given a very exact account of its causes. It will always exist as long as the present arrangements continue, and until the men are allowed to bring their families with them, in which case they would, in my opinion, be content to remain five or six years instead of three as at present. During my visit to Thayetmyo I had to call attention to the overcrowding of some of the blocks of buildings occupied by the 6th N.I., and also of the hospital, and suggested a simple arrangement for the relief of the latter. I have not heard if anything has been done in consequence.

Some ground in the vicinity of the quarters occupied by the Ordnance Serjeants and Conductors at Rangoon being in a swampy condition, was brought to the notice of the General Commanding, and has since been drained. The quarters themselves are particularly unhealthy, especially during the rains, and require entire reconstruction.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

LEFT WING—STATION—RANGOON.

Arrived from Bellary and Palaveram on the 8th April 1875.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872	Bellary	47·26	2·25	·76	3·65	1·52	
1873	Do.	48·97	2·04	·72	1·44	1·88	
1874	Palasamudram	47·34	1·66	·71	·71	2·43	
	Average	47·85	1·98	·73	1·93	1·94	
1875	Rangoon	76·13	3·40	·56	..	..

Surgeon P. Thompson was in medical charge of the left wing of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The hot weather in Rangoon commences in March and lasts to the middle of May, when the south-west monsoon sets in and extends to the end of October. Climate of the station.

If the regiment has been on ship-board.—The wing left Palaveram on the 24th of March, arrived in Madras the same day, encamping there for one night, and embarked the following morning for Rangoon, which was reached on the 9th of April 1875. If the regiment has been on ship-board.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms, huts, guard-rooms, &c.—The ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms, huts, guard-rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the air pure. The drainage, though natural, seems to answer every purpose. Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms, &c. Barrack-rooms.

Barrack-rooms.—The barracks are wooden buildings raised 8 feet from the ground. The walls and ceilings are not limewashed, but earth-oiled twice a year.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is from two wells close to the barracks, and is good in quality. During part of November and the whole of December and, I believe, for a month before the rains, these wells are dry, but an ample supply is drawn from two wells not many yards distant, near the barracks occupied by the 39th M.N.I., which is good in quality. Water-supply.

Sanitary
arrange-
ments.
Diet.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements of the barracks have been properly attended to; there are no local causes of disease.

Diet.—Provisions have been good and plentiful, but prices are high. Vegetables are abundant. The price of meat is very high, and I do not think the men often buy it. Each sepoy on foreign service receives 2 lbs. of rice, 3 oz. of dhol, 2 oz. of ghee, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tobacco, 12 drachms of salt, and 2 drachms of turmeric. Many of them live on this alone, which probably accounts for so many cases of anæmia and general debility appearing at hospital. Others vary their rations by the addition of vegetables, fish, &c., at their own cost.

Duty.
Epidemic
diseases.

Duty.—The average number of nights in bed per week was $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Epidemic diseases.—The following cases caused most admissions. Fever of an intermittent type 36, diarrhoea 32, general debility 23, skin diseases, as eczema, herpes, &c., 46, and itch 48. The fever cases were almost all of a mild character; the diarrhoea cases included some few severe ones, but pure dysentery happened in three cases only. Both diarrhoea and dysentery are, I think, attributable to the humidity of the climate and the unvaried and non-nutritious diet on which the men live. No epidemic disease of any kind appeared among the men during the year. There has been no defect in drainage, &c., no overcrowding, nor anything that would be likely to cause a prevalence of disease. (The somewhat high number of skin diseases is entirely due to the peculiarity of the climate.)

General
conclusions.

General conclusions.—There were 268 admissions into hospital since the wing left Palaveram at the end of March. Out of this number 7 were sent to the coast for change; 2 of these died, 1 in the Dépôt Hospital from bronchitis, the other at his own home from intermittent fever. As will be seen, skin affections, eczema, and itch, principally the latter in a much more aggravated form than that seen in Madras, constitute more than one-third of the admissions. Climate is, I am certain, the cause of nearly all these cases, which will, I think, decrease as the men become more acclimatised. Diarrhoea cases, 32 in number, were never, save 4 or 5 cases, very acute, the average duration of a case being about four or five days. Fever of an intermittent type caused 32 admissions, none of them very severe cases. On the whole the health of the wing has been good.

Deputy Surgeon-General P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., inspected this wing of the regiment on the 19th January 1876, and reports as follows:—

Sanitary
condition.

Sanitary condition.—The latrines, guard-rooms and cells, as well as the cook-room, have all been described in the report of the 39th Regiment barracks.

Conservancy.

Conservancy.—The excreta from the latrines and the sweepings and refuse of the barracks and kitchens are taken away daily by the conservancy carts and buried at a distance outside cantonment.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The daily average sick during the year was 12.14, and each man had about 1,200 cubic feet of space and nearly 100 square feet of superficial area. The conservancy arrangements are the same as for the barracks.

Principal
diseases.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases during the year have been skin diseases (eczema and herpes and itch) 94, fever 36, diarrhoea and dysentery 35, general debility 23. With few exceptions the fevers (of an intermittent type), diarrhoea, and dysentery were of a mild type; there were no deaths in the wing at this station, but two men invalided to the coast died there, one of bronchitis and one of fever and debility.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—THAYETMYO.

Arrived from Secunderabad on the 22nd January 1875.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	612
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Secunderabad	109.50	2.91	.14	.70	1.68
1873	Do.	64.19	2.41	.72	1.16	..
1874	Cocanada	122.28	8.81	.81	4.08	1.08
	Average ..	85.32	2.87	.55	1.98	.92
1875	Thayetmyo	74.83	4.24	2.15	.57	2.15

Surgeon-Major T. Croudace was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The temperature during the hot months was very high, rising to 108° Climate of the station. in April. The rains commenced earlier than usual in the last week of April and continued till the beginning of November. The amount of rainfall for the year amounted to 53 inches 29 cents. During the heaviest part of the rainy season the river rose to an unusual height, and some parts of the town and station near the river bank were flooded. The health of the regiment has been very fair; during the rains there were several cases of general dropsy which proved fatal, and also chest affections. There has been no epidemic during the year.

Natural features of the district.—The cantonment of Thayetmyo is situated on the west bank Natural features of the district. of the river Irrawaddy. The ground is elevated above the Burmese town, and is undulating. There is a range of hills covered with jungle on the north and west, and distant from about 3 to 6 miles. To the south of the station is a low patch of ground under paddy cultivation; during the rainy season this is a swamp. Vegetation is luxuriant. Rice and Indian corn are the principal grains cultivated, and vegetables are abundant in the cold season. Beef is abundant, and mutton can also be obtained occasionally; there is a large meat market in the town, and fresh-water fish is procurable from the river at all times.

Diseases of the district.—The diseases of the district are fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and Diseases of the district. occasional outbreaks of small-pox and cholera, but neither of these latter diseases has prevailed during the year.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms.—The ventilation of the barrack-rooms, Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms. &c., is good, and effected by doors, windows, and roof ventilation. The conformation of the ground affords natural facility for drainage, but a pukka drain is required near the cook-room of the left wing, where stagnant water sometimes rests in the surface drain. This has been represented, and measures are to be taken to remedy the defect.

Water-supply.—The supply of water has been good and abundant; it is obtained from four Water-supply. wells in the lines.

Diet.—The rations are supplied by the Commissariat Department. Vegetables have been Diet. abundant.

Exercises.—There are no special arrangements for exercise, but the men have been allowed to Exercises. join from time to time in the sports of the European troops in the garrison, such as running, leaping, cricket, &c., when not going through the annual course of musketry.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic disease of any kind has occurred during the year. Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The ventilation of the hospital is very good by doors and Ventilation of the hospital. windows and roof ventilation.

Hospital drainage.—The drainage is good. The latrines are kept clean, and the excreta Hospital drainage. removed twice daily; dry earth is used, and coal tar applied when necessary.

General conclusions.—The men have enjoyed very fair health since their arrival here; there were several cases of general dropsy and chest affections during the rainy season, attributed to cold and damp; and the deaths were 4 from general dropsy, of which 1 died at Palaveram Depôt; chest affections 3, of which 2 died at Palaveram; fever 2, 1 of which died at the Detail Hospital, Vellore; anæmia 1, hemiplegia 1, dysentery 1, hepatitis 1, splenitis 1, and 1 from cholera at Arcot. The families of the bandsmen and drummers have been healthy during the year, General conclusions.

Deputy Surgeon-General P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., inspected this corps on the 13th and 15th November 1875, and reports as follows :—

Barracks.—As the barracks are old and but slightly raised above the ground (about 2 feet), Barracks. it is found difficult to keep them clean, especially the space under them where goats and other animals are apt to harbour; this difficulty is enhanced by the smallness of the staff of sweepers, of whom there are but four paid by the men themselves, the Commissariat Department only holding itself responsible for the cleanliness of the ground around the barracks.

Sanitary condition.

Sanitary condition.—There are two good latrines on the dry-earth system, besides smaller ones for the native officers. The seats which are separated by low partitions are of tarred wood, and consist of two supports for the feet joined together in front by a cross piece. This cross piece, which serves no useful purpose, would be better away, as it must be constantly fouled by urine. I recommended its removal, and that a chatty or iron bucket well tarred inside be placed in front of each seat to receive the urine; these to be emptied into a tub fitted with a cover, which could be removed daily in the scavenger's cart. Dry earth and coal tar are freely used. There are no foul drains or cess-pools.

Conservancy.

Conservancy.—Between the cook-room of the right wing barracks and the Staff Serjeants' quarters and close to the latter there is a collection of pens or fowl-houses, which the sepoys have been allowed to put up, and which, being crowded together without order or arrangement, are difficult to keep clean. If the men were required to erect them in regular lines with suitable intervals, it would facilitate both the cleaning and inspection of them, and would obviate the chief objection to which they are open in their present unsightly and uncleanly condition. The general conservancy of the station appears to be well attended to. The excreta from private bungalows are removed daily by Commissariat carts, and the rubbish also on payment; the hedges are kept clipped. The natural drainage is favoured by the configuration of the ground.

Hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital is situated on high ground north-west of the barracks in an open and spacious compound surrounded by a wooden railing. It consists of three blocks raised on piles 8 feet 10 inches from the ground, and forming a range from east to west.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases have been fevers, diseases of the respiratory organs, bowel-complaints, and general dropsy; the last-named is most prevalent during the rains. General dropsy with anæmia is common among sepoys in Burmah, and is generally, when not due to malaria, the result of poor diet and not enough even of that, as they are said to sell their rice and to grudge the expense of animal food and condiments.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

HEAD-QUARTERS AND WING—STATION—MOULMEIN.

Arrived on the 5th February 1875 from Palaveram.

WING—STATION—PORT BLAIR, ANDAMANS.

Average strength	1,029
Do. do. present	620
Admissions	1,307
Daily sick	36
Deaths in hospital	5
Do. out of do.	7
Pensioned	15
Sick leave	8

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of					
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.			
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.	
1872.. ..	Nowgong	93.53	2.72	.85	.28	2.00	
1873.. ..	Do.	100.66	2.65	..	..	1.12	
1874.. ..	Palaveram	86.41	2.10	1.31	12.03	..	
	Average	93.53	2.49	.72	4.10	1.04	
1875 .. {	Hd.-Qrs., Moulmein. }	210.80	5.80	1.16	1.45	.77	
	Wing, Andamans. }						

Surgeon J. P. McDermott was in medical charge during the year, and reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The climate of Moulmein I consider decidedly healthy when compared with most stations in India; and although the admissions into hospital may not corroborate my statement, it is nevertheless true, because I believe a large number of the admissions

are quite independent of climatic causes, and would occur in any station in the Madras Presidency if the men were similarly situated as they are in Moulmein. In my remarks at the end of this report I give some of the reasons which I think induce men to report sick much more frequently here than they would otherwise do if stationed with their families in Madras.

If the regiment has been on ship-board.—The left wing and head-quarters of this regiment marched at 1 A.M. on 28th January 1875 from Palaveram and arrived at Madras about 6 A.M. They shortly afterwards embarked on board the S.S. *Abyssinia* and left the Madras roads about 11 A.M. On 2nd February the steamer arrived at Port Blair, where she anchored for about 24 hours and landed 121 men for the Andaman detachment, and on 5th February arrived at Moulmein. No sickness occurred during the voyage, except the usual sea-sickness; and as the sea was tolerably calm during the voyage, most of the men were all right after the third day. If the regiment has been on ship-board.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms, huts, guard-rooms, &c.—The barracks are situated on the western slope of a small hill, having the Salvun river to the west, but separated from it by the northern portion of the town. The slope on which they are built is very considerable, viz., about 1 in 30, and the natural drainage is consequently excellent. Each building is surrounded by a pukka-brick built drain plastered over, which communicates through other drains with the main drains opening into the river. The barrack drains are uncovered and always clean, especially during the rains, owing to the great rainfall and considerable slope in their construction. The barracks consist of eight blocks, running east and west, parallel to each other, and supported on a number of wooden piles, each about 5 feet high. This form of construction is of great advantage here, where the rainfall is so heavy, in maintaining the buildings constantly dry; in increasing the ventilation; and especially in diminishing one of the most fruitful causes supposed to generate malarial diseases. Each block is built of wood with shingled roof, and consists of one long room having at each end two small rooms, usually occupied by native officers. On the side of each block there are eight doors and sixteen windows, and one door and two windows at each extremity. The cubic space of each block is 60,016 feet and the superficial area 4,800 feet. The floors of the barracks are washed every Saturday and swept daily. They were limewashed twice during the year. The barracks are made to accommodate two regiments, but at present there is only half a regiment occupying them; so that the space allowed to each man was much more than that considered by regulation to be sufficient. Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms, huts, guard-rooms, &c.

Nuisance.—All the filth from the latrines was put into a piece of ground situated between the magazine, barracks and hospital, and only a few yards from each. This piece of ground was very small, surrounded by buildings, and consequently incapable of being extended. It had been the receptacle of all the filth from the latrines and barracks for a number of years, and the earth was therefore so thoroughly saturated that it could not possibly absorb or neutralize any more filth; and was gradually being converted into a large shallow pit which at all times gave rise to an abominable odour. On my recommendation the officer commanding had trenches dug at the extreme end of the cantonment, where there is plenty of space, and an absence of buildings; and here now all filth is buried and covered over. Nuisance.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is derived from a number of covered wells in cantonment, each well on an average being about 40 feet deep, and the quantity of water in each well varies according to the time of the year and the elevation of the well above the level of the river. Excepting for about six weeks or two months during the year, the quality is good and the quantity sufficient. It is for some time before the rains that the supply becomes extremely scarce and very muddy, and for days even unfit for bathing purposes. I consider that during this latter period all water used by the men, for drinking purposes at least, should be filtered. Water-supply.

Diet.—The rations supplied by the Commissariat require constant looking after, as they are very frequently adulterated, and sometimes so much so, and so inferior in quality, as to be decidedly unfit for use. The milk supplied to hospital was often found to be mixed with an equal quantity of water, and the ghee supplied to the men out of hospital on some occasions really filthy. This state of things will always continue as long as the contractor is not deterred from supplying bad rations; and to deter him, when food is pronounced by a committee as really inferior or unfit for use, it should have the power to inflict a suitable fine on the spot, or destroy the food declared inferior or unfit for use. At present when rations are condemned the contractor is only obliged to exchange them, which simply amounts to no punishment whatever; and he therefore on every possible occasion supplies inferior rations in the hope that they may not be objected to. Diet.

Exercises.—Most of the men, but especially the recruits, go in for gymnastic exercises. There are few native regiments, if any, better supplied with gymnastic appliances than this one, and certainly the men appear to take advantage of them. Every day, during daylight and often during moonlight, when not on duty, a number of men are always seen at the gymnastics. The evening is the time when they meet in greatest numbers, and then they appear to enjoy themselves very much. These exercises are of great benefit to the men not only in a health point of view, but also in keeping them from the bazaar and its consequences, viz., disease, gambling, drinking, fighting and other vices. Exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic occurred in cantonment during the year. Cholera in a sporadic form occurred in the town of Moulmein, and also in the Central Jail; but in the latter place it was epidemic during a portion of the year. Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital here is excellent, roomy, raised well above the ground and well ventilated. Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital
drainage.

Hospital drainage.—The drainage surrounding the hospital is good, consisting of excellent pukka brick-made drains having a good slope. The hospital latrine has been kept clean during the year; but the Deputy Surgeon-General at his last inspection disapproved of its style of construction, and intends recommending some alterations.

General
conclusions.

General conclusions.—There were 463 admissions into hospital during the year and four deaths. The causes of death were 1 from beri-beri, 1 from abscess of the liver, and 2 from general debility. There were 8 men sent on sick leave during the year: 4 were sent from Palaveram just before the regiment embarked for Burmah and the remaining 4 were sent from Moulmein. There were 15 men pensioned and 1 discharged the service. The average number of daily sick during the year was 14·12. A number of men reported sick for very trivial causes, and some without any real cause for the purpose of escaping duty. Most men when stationed in the Presidency with their families will not report sick unless they are really ill, because they do not wish to be separated from their wives; and when in hospital there, they must diet themselves, so that they do not consider the avoidance of duty compensates for their separation from their families. Here in Burmah they have all to gain and nothing to lose by reporting sick, and the consequence is that if it were allowed I really think a large number of the men would spend the greater portion of their foreign service in hospital. Shortly after their arrival here some of them gave a great deal of trouble and annoyance in hospital, and said they were determined never to leave hospital except for the purpose of going to Madras on sick leave, but after some weeks they found there was no chance of succeeding, and gradually left hospital.

In some cases the general debility was purposely induced by the men themselves, by not taking sufficient food for two reasons; first, in order to save money; and, secondly, to reduce themselves to a condition that would necessitate their being sent on sick leave. The almost total absence of venereal diseases is, I consider, very remarkable, remembering that the men are all separated from their families, and by no means free from the usual temptations in Moulmein. It may probably be owing to one or more causes, such as determination to lead a life of celibacy till they return to the bosom of their family, which I hope is the chief cause, although I regret to say I feel rather inclined to doubt it. It may be due to the great morality of the female portion of the population here generally, or to the pains taken by the Superintendent of Police and his subordinates, combined with the skill and successful treatment of the Civil Surgeon in charge of the Lock Hospital; or possibly to the regiment itself having in its ranks a number of physicians always most willing to undertake the cure of a patient for a very small remuneration; or from some other causes with which I am unacquainted. The facts, however, are that out of 463 admissions into hospital (all being unmarried men or separated from their wives) during the year, there were only two cases of venereal disease, *viz.*, one from gonorrhoea and one from syphilis. This I must say contrasts very favourably with the apparent morality of some European regiments, where the admissions from venereal affections generally amount to about one-third the total admissions; and yet I very much doubt that natives are more virtuous than Europeans when placed under similar circumstances. Malingering has been carried on to a great extent since the arrival of the regiment here and chiefly among the Mahomedans, and will continue in every native regiment for some time after its arrival in Burmah, as long as the present regulations continue regarding men on foreign service. One of the chief causes of malingering on foreign service is the difficulty of finally disposing of men on the spot as can be done with them in India. According to the present regulations all men sent from Burmah to Madras must be sent on sick leave (with the solitary exception of men discharged the service for disgraceful conduct); this the men are well aware of, and many of them before embarkation refuse to take their pension, and when brought before a medical committee state that they are perfectly well in every respect, and quite fit to do lots of service more, for the sole reason of getting to Burmah, and then reporting sick and being sent back to their native village for a year or so. Frequently after the expiration of their leave they get an extension, and some of them, through tact or other means, contrive to be kept doing duty at the dépôt for some time longer; so that by the time they rejoin their regiments, if they ever do, they have made a considerable hole in their tour of foreign service. A second great cause of malingering is the men being separated from their families; and a third cause is that when a man is sent to his native village sick, his travelling expenses are paid, he draws the same pay as when on foreign service (except batta, which to a private amounts to 1 Rupee 8 Annas a month) and has nothing to do, but eat, drink, and bask in the sun-shine all day; and the best part of the latter is that all his leave counts as service. He can also obtain his opium and other little luxuries at a much lower price in his own village than he can here, which latter fully compensates for rations and batta, which are the only advantages he gains by remaining on foreign service. The quantity of opium for which he pays only 4 Annas in Madras will here cost him about 5 Rupees, and he can buy the same kind of meat in Madras for about 1½ Annas per pound for which he will pay here 8 Annas. In vegetable and other necessities the prices are also much higher than in Madras. Remembering the above facts, it can scarcely be wondered at that native troops should go in so much for malingering while on foreign service, and I have no hesitation in saying that men of any other nation if placed under similar conditions would most probably also mangle to a great extent. Rheumatism was the disease which most of the malingersers went in for, and several of them explained that it was a very common disease in Burmah and resisted all treatments, and could only be cured by change of air to their native village. At one time there were said to be 80 men suffering from it, which is nearly one-third the total strength present. The symptoms were as follows, *viz.*, numbness and a throbbing burning

pain in the feet, the burning being so severe that they could not sleep day or night; they complained that their toes were stiff, hard, and like sticks, and the pain greatly increased by walking. In all cases their pulse, temperature, and urine were normal, appetite good, bowels regular, and they daily grew stout while in hospital. On carefully examining the feet nothing could be discovered to account for the above symptoms. Medicine of all kinds, both internal and external, proved useless, so I resorted to repeated blisterings with the best results, and in a short time they were all cured. I am not aware that there is at the present time a single case in the regiment. There were other men who purposely produced swelling of the legs, others sore-eyes, some dysentery, and a number reduced themselves to a low debilitated state from pure starvation.

Deputy Surgeon-General P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., inspected this wing of the regiment on the 3rd January 1876, and reports as follows :—

Barracks.—The barracks occupied by the head-quarter wing of the 15th Regiment N.I. are clean and well conserved. They are ventilated by doors and windows, and by ridge and eave ventilators. The drainage is good both from the natural slope of the ground, and also from the excellent brick-and-chunam drains which surround each block and lead to a general drain that carried the water into the river. Barracks.

Sanitary condition.—The principle of the latrines is good. The seats are formed of two boards on each side to stand on with space between for an iron bucket to receive the excreta, but there should be a separate vessel to receive the urine which is apt to be voided on the ground: there are wooden partitions between the seats. Each latrine is 34 feet long and 13 wide; height 9 feet. The excreta are carried out and buried in a remote part of the cantonment. The dry-earth system is effectually carried out. Sanitary condition.

Water-supply.—The water is obtained from seven wells, and is of good quality.

Water-supply.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the barracks and its neighbourhood is in the hands of the Commissariat, and is well attended to. Conservancy.

Surgeon J. C. Lawrenson was in medical charge of the detachment of this regiment at Port Blair during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—Nothing so unusual as to call for remark occurred during the year. The rainfall amounted 108·49 inches. Fever was most prevalent during the south-west monsoon. Climate of the station.

Natural features of the district.—Country hilly, ranges mostly running towards the north-east, varying in height from about 100 to 1,200 feet, and intersected by ravines and nullahs. The uncleared land is covered by dense luxuriant jungle. The soil consists of hard greenish rock, grey sandstone, and decomposed serpentine. Streams of clear water, agreeable in taste and of apparently good quality, are found throughout the mainland during the rainy season. The chief productions are rice, cocoanuts, plantains, pumpkins, brinjal, and fish. They are all limited and unreliable in quantity. Natural features of the district.

Medical topography.—The temperature is very equable, the highest and lowest temperatures during the six years, 1868–73 being 96 and 67. The average rainfall for the five years 1870–74 was 102·05 inches. The nights are usually cool. Medical topography.

The chief diseases are fever, rheumatism, inflammatory chest affections, anæmia, the result of repeated attacks of fever and ulcers.

If regiment has been on ship-board.—The detachment left Palaveram on the 8th January 1875 and arrived at Port Blair by steamer on the 16th of the same month. If regiment has been on ship-board.

Nuisance.—The drain of the barrack latrines on Ross smells foully, although well flushed daily. The matter has been reported, and buckets for collecting and removing the urine will be supplied. Nuisance.

Water-supply.—Water supplied from wells and tanks. Quality good and quantity ample, save in the dry season, when it is limited. Matter reported. Water-supply.

State whether on the whole sanitary arrangements have been properly attended to.—Yes, save at Aberdeen, where they are crowded very much together. The want of drainage in this station is also a local cause of disease requiring removal. State whether on the whole sanitary arrangements have been properly attended to.

Diet.—Provisions neither cheap nor plentiful. Vegetables limited both as to variety and quantity. Troops rationed by the Commissariat Department. Each sepoy is entitled to 4 lbs. of mutton per month, but during the past year has only had on an average about 2 lbs. owing to the stock of sheep on the station being insufficient. No mutton has been issued since the 7th of December, the supply having run short. I consider that the men should get the amount to which they are entitled in order to keep their health preserved. This matter has been reported. Diet.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Ventilation ample, both natural and artificial.

Ventilation of the hospital.

General conclusions.—The only disease in this station worthy of notice is ague, which contributed 282 admissions out of a total of 854 for the year. This disease is contracted chiefly at the

General conclusions.

Nicobars and Aberdeen. The only death from disease was one from dysentery contracted at Aberdeen. The average daily sick for the whole station during the year was 22.31.

Deputy Surgeon-General P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., inspected this wing of the regiment on the 13th December 1875, and reports as follows:—

Barracks.	<i>Barracks.</i> —There were seven barracks, all wooden buildings, well raised from the ground, occupied during the year by the detachments of the 15th Regiment M.N.I., viz., three in Ross Island, one Aberdeen, one Navy Bay, and two at Viper Island. As the steamer which took me to Port Blair only arrived on Sunday at 10 A.M. and left again next day at 5 P.M., I was only enabled to make a personal inspection of the buildings in Ross Island.
Sanitary condition.	<i>Sanitary condition.</i> —Dry earth and coal tar are used liberally. The sanitary condition of the guard and cook-rooms is good.
Conservancy.	<i>Conservancy.</i> —The conservancy of the island is carried out efficiently by the convict department. No suggestions have been made for its improvement.
Hospital.	<i>Hospital.</i> —The hospital in Ross Island is a teak building raised 6 feet 9 inches from the ground on piles, and is situated on the crest of the hill in the immediate vicinity of the barracks, and is about 100 feet above the sea. The hospital and its vicinity are kept very clean; the drainage is excellent, both natural and artificial; the ventilation is good, by doors and windows, as well as by ridge and eave ventilators.
Principal diseases.	<i>Principal diseases.</i> —Ague and itch appear to have been the principal forms of sickness prevailing in the detachment. The former prevailed principally among the men stationed at the Nicobars and at Aberdeen. The medical officer addressed the officer commanding the troops at the Andamans and recommended, that the detachments at both places should be relieved once a month instead of once a quarter as before. The Chief Commissioner declined to sanction the proposal respecting the Nicobar detachment, but that at Aberdeen has since been relieved every month to the great reduction of sickness in this detachment.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—TONGHOO.

Arrived from Madras on the 6th March 1875.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	679
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	722
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Madras	171.44	3.37	.42	..	.14
1873	Do.	69.59	1.87	.28	.99	.56
1874	Do.	46.06	1.82	.27	2.51	1.95
	Average ..	95.69	2.38	.32	1.16	.88
1875	Tonghoo	141.29	5.47	3.24	.58	3.38

The following medical officers have been in charge during the year:—

Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell.
Do. T. C. H. Spencer.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—With the exception of an excessive rainfall, which during the year under review reached 100 inches, there has been nothing peculiar in the climate of the station. The usual rainfall amounts to about 70-80 inches. Dysentery and diarrhoea were prevalent during the continuance of the rains. Climate of the station.

If the regiment has been on the march.—The regiment left Madras on 3rd February and arrived at Rangoon on the 10th. A detachment of 100 men under a European Officer marched to Shoaygheen. The head-quarters and left wing left Rangoon for Tonghoo by the ordinary river boat on the 18th February, arriving on March the 6th; the right wing on March 9th, arriving March 18th. If the regiment has been on the march.

Nuisance.—The latrines are provided with everything necessary to carry out the dry-earth system. No nuisance has arisen; the excreta is removed twice daily. The floor of the latrine requires repair; this has been brought to the notice of the authorities, and an asphalt floor is about being made. Nuisance.

Water-supply.—There are four wells; water is abundant, wholesome, and free from contamination. Water-supply.

Sanitary arrangements.—Sanitary arrangements of barracks carefully attended to. It would be desirable that the ground to the south and east should be cleared of jungle, as many natives are in the habit of resorting to this place for purposes of nature. Sanitary arrangements.

Diet.—Provisions and vegetables have been plentiful; but, as is usual in Tonghoo, are dear. The men are rationed by Government; the food supplied is good and varied. Good beef can be obtained at a cheap rate. Mutton very bad and very dear. Diet.

Exercises.—The men have erected a trapeze at their own expense and a few other gymnastic apparatus; the recruits appear to have derived some benefit from the exercise. Exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—Diarrhoea and dysentery were prevalent during the rains, but were most severe in July and August. I am of opinion that diseases of this nature are produced by want of care and attention in the way of diet on the part of the men themselves. Six cases of beri-beri occurred, three in November; the first case was admitted in August, five months after arrival in the station. Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Ventilation of the hospital is perfect. Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage.—Drainage is good, and the dry-earth system is efficiently carried out. Hospital drainage.

General conclusions.—The health of the troops during the year has been generally good. Diarrhoea and slight forms of dysentery prevail in the rains, and throughout the year caused the largest number of admissions into hospital. Many cases remain very obstinate, and in spite of all treatment continue. Change to Madras appears to have a very beneficial effect. Since I joined the regiment on the 12th December 1875 one case of beri-beri has been sent away, two for bowel-complaint, and one for phthisis pulmonalis. General conclusions.

Honorary Surgeon J. G. Cooper was in medical charge of this detachment during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—Shoaygheen is a good deal under the influence of the south-west monsoons, which brought heavy rain this year; otherwise there is little peculiar about the station and the ordinary influences on health and disease have been those observed. Climate of the station.

Natural features of the district.—Shoaygheen proper is a marsh. The cantonment is situated north of the town on a laterite ridge; the general aspect of the northern portion is mountainous, and the southern portion of low lands all mostly covered with profuse jungle and elephant grass. The Tonghoo and Shoaygheen rivers are about half a mile distance from cantonment on its eastern and western aspect respectively. The soil of the district is rich and fertile, and admirably adapted for paddy cultivation. Natural features of the district.

Water-supply.—From wells; quality good, quantity ample. Water-supply.

Sanitary arrangements.—Sanitary arrangements in barracks have on the whole been well attended to. There are no local causes of disease requiring removal. Sanitary arrangements.

Diet.—The price of grain and vegetables have been fair; when it did fluctuate, the rise and fall was to a very slight extent. The men receive the following rations from the Commissariat stores in lieu of compensation :—Rice 2 lbs., dholl 3 ozs., ghee 2 ozs., salt 12 drs., tobacco 1½ oz., and saffron 2 drs. Diet.

Diseases.—Fever, rheumatism, and bowel-complaints, attributable to climatic causes. Diseases.

General conclusions.—The health of the men has been on the whole satisfactory. It will be observed that about half the cases admitted into hospital were ague; this is not surprising, seeing that the cantonment is surrounded on three sides by low dense jungle and swampy ground. The disease was mostly of short duration, and yielded to the ordinary treatment. Four deaths have occurred during the year—two from pneumonia, one anasarca, and one diarrhoea. General conclusions.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—RANGOON.

Arrived from Palaveram on the 15th January 1874.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	726
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	686
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bangalore	104·84	1·81	·86	2·87	2·73
1873	Palaveram	80·91	2·81	·29	3·77	4·06
1874	Rangoon	70·86	3·14	2·20	·14	3·68
	Average	85·53	2·58	1·11	2·26	3·49
1875	Tonghoo	77·40	4·08	2·34	1·36	6·74

Surgeon P. N. Mookerjee was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—January, February, November, and December were cool, pleasant months ; but ague prevails during that time, especially amongst the poorer classes. During the monsoons, which extends from the middle of May to the end of October, the climate is warm, moist, and depressing, diarrhoea and dysentery being generally very prevalent during that time. March, April, and the first half of May are hot months, the temperature varying from a minimum of 48° F. in December to 101° F. in the hot season, the rainfall last year being 99·29 inches.

Natural features of the district.

Natural features of the district.—Tonghoo is situated on the right bank of the Sittang river and in a valley bounded by the Pegu Yoma range on the west and the Sittang hills on the east, both at a distance of 20 to 30 miles. The adjoining country is flat, interspersed by small laterite hills. The soil is alluvium, mixed with more or less of sand. The elevation of this place above sea level is 258 feet. During the rains much of the country is submerged, in some places to the depth of several feet. The vegetation then and for some time afterwards being superabundant, the lower grounds retain water for a longer or shorter time ; some places swampy during the rains become dry in the hot months, others remain marshy all the year round. The chief produce of the district is rice. The water is obtained from wells ; is good in quality, and, excepting during the dry season, abundant in quantity. The soil is porous.

Diseases of the district.

Diseases of the district.—Diarrhoea, dysentery, and ague are the prevailing diseases of the district. There is generally very little cholera or small-pox in this district.

If regiment has been on the march.

If regiment has been on the march.—The head-quarters and left wing left Rangoon on the 22nd March in boats and arrived at Tonghoo on the 5th of April.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms and huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms and huts.—In the men's barrack-rooms the means of ventilation are good ; in each room there are eight doors, each 6 feet 9 inches in height and 3 feet 11 inches in breadth ; and thirty-two windows, each 3 feet 3 inches in height and 3 feet in breadth ; besides these there are special means of ventilation in the ridge, and also on a level with the floor ; in the latter place there are boards which can be lifted or let down or raised as the direction and temperature of the wind may require. In the guard-room the ventilation is on the same plan as that in the barrack-rooms ; the drainage around barracks consists merely of trenches to carry off the surface water which flows into a large ditch or swamp on the south-western side of the barracks. Owing to this low ground the ledge on which the barrack stands is kept pretty fairly drained.

Water-supply

Water-supply.—The water-supply is obtained from wells which are excavated through a surface bed of laterite, clayey humous and subsoil of sand. The wells are protected from surface percolation ; the water is good in quality, and, except in the dry season, abundant in quantity.

Diet.—Provisions though plentiful are not so cheap as in India. The men receive raw rations of rice, dholl, and ghee, and money allowance varying from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupees 14 according to rank. Those who live well suffer much less from disease than those who stint themselves.

Epidemic diseases.—During the year there were 58 admissions from dysentery. As before mentioned, this disease is very prevalent during the monsoon. The civil population also suffers to a very great extent from it. If taken in hand early it is very readily amenable to treatment. There was only one death out of the 58 cases under treatment. Diarrhoea caused 72 admissions; this disease is much more obstinate than the former. It very soon becomes chronic, the patients rapidly become weak and anæmic, oedema of the extremities follow, and death frequently occurs from exhaustion. Ague prevails at the end of the rains and during the cold weather. This disease, though not so fatal, causes a good deal of loss of service; the abovementioned diseases are I think, climatic, but probably predisposed from poor living.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The east half of the native regimental hospital is used by the left wing of the 39th Regiment. Is well ventilated.

General conclusions.—There were 240 admissions in the left wing and head-quarters from the 22nd March to 31st December and 107 admissions in the whole regiment from the 1st January to 21st March. During the year there were 3 deaths in hospital; 18 men were sent away on sick certificate to the coast; out of this number 9 have died, 2 died on the way to Rangoon, 2 in Rangoon, 1 at sea going to Madras, 3 died at the Palaveram Depot, and 1 while on leave to his native village. 1875 is considered rather unhealthy, probably from the unusually heavy fall of rain.

The following officers were in medical charge of the right wing of this corps during the year :—

Surgeon P. N. Mookerjee.

Do. J. Lancaster, M.D.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The climate of the station may be divided into three “seasons,” first the cold, the hot, and the rainy; the cold extends from November to the middle of February; the nights are chill; the days cool and pleasant; winds moderate from north to north-east; diseases of the respiratory organs and intermittent fevers usually prevail at this season. The hot weather commences from the beginning of March or the end of February and lasts to the middle of May; this seems to be the healthiest part of the year to the natives. The rainy weather commences from the middle of May and continues to the end of October; the air is almost always saturated with moisture. Dysentery, diarrhoea, and diseases of the respiratory organs are most common during this season.

Diseases of the district. Medical topography.—The heavy rainfall, the extremes of temperature, the sudden and large alterations in temperature in 24 hours predispose the inhabitants to disease, and chiefly to diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs. Dysentery, both acute and chronic, is common during the rains, while diseases of the respiratory organs (coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma) are common during the cold season as well as during the rains. From the diet of the people, the common lumbrici or round worms afflict at least 90 per cent. of them.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's barrack-rooms, huts, &c.—The barrack-rooms are lofty and well ventilated. Their construction, as well as their natural position on elevated ground, favour free ventilation. The drainage is good: there are no pukka drains around the barrack, but merely scratched ones. From the elevated situation and good natural drainage, the disadvantage of these scratch drains is not apparent. The drummers with their families live in huts to the west of the barracks; these are but slightly raised from the ground; they are fairly ventilated, but the drainage is not good: the drains around them are, however, kept in good order, and are regularly deepened and cleaned. The latrines are situated about 300 yards to north-west of the barracks; they are wooden ones with a tarred pukka floor; the dry-earth system of conservancy is carried out here, and every precaution is taken to keep the place as clean as possible. The hospital latrine is a pukka building with enormously thick walls; it is difficult to clean and to be kept clean.

Water-supply.—The water-supply has been very good during the year under review both as regards the quality and quantity. During the rains the supply is abundant, but it is less so during the short hot and cold seasons. No filters are used.

Diet.—Provisions are good both as regards quality and quantity, but prices are higher than they are in the Madras Presidency. Unfortunately, however, the variety of vegetables is not large, particularly during the rains. The men receive rations, viz., turmeric 2 drs., rice 2 lbs., ghee 2 oz., tobacco 1½ oz., salt 12 drs., dholl 3 oz., and Rupees 1-8-0 batta. Meat does not as a rule (from its high price) form a large proportion of their diet; and, as the men are anxious to save and to remit to their families as much as they can, they are apt to stint themselves and live rather too frugally; hence the tendency to anæmia, and a predisposition to diseases of the digestive organs.

If diet has been sufficiently nutritive.—Yes. The rations and batta allowance are good; the fault, if any, lies with the men themselves who, from (as a rule) their anxiety to save and to remit home, live too frugally, and do not take a sufficient quantity of animal food. On the whole, however, the condition and physique of the men compared to many in India are good.

Diseases.

Diseases.—The following diseases caused the most number of admissions :—

Ague 21. All these cases were mild ones ; one case proved intractable, and was transferred to the coast with benefit.

Dysentery gave 20 admissions, all proved amenable to treatment. There were 18 cases admitted under the head of general debility ; 6 of these were brought before a medical board and transferred to the coast. I cannot help thinking that these cases of general debility were induced by the exhausting and depressing influence of the climate, and to a certain extent by underfeeding ; the men living as frugally as they can in order either to save or to remit to their families in India, and not supplementing their rations by their own purchases.

Rheumatism 8 admissions. They were chiefly of a low adynamic chronic form, and occurred during the rainy weather.

Venercal disease. Primary syphilis 4, secondary 2, gonorrhoea 4. Skin diseases 20. These cases were contracted from women in the town. No woman of doubtful character is allowed in the barracks or their vicinity. All men contracting the disease are punished by the commanding officer on its report by the medical officer.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The health of the right wing during the year has been good. There were 184 admissions during the year. The average strength of the men was 364.50. Out of these 16 men were invalided to the coast and 33 on command, &c., 6 for general debility, 1 for ague, 3 for dyspepsia, 1 for phthisis pulmonalis, 1 for impaired vision, and 1 for choroiditis with impaired vision ; 2 for chronic rheumatism and 1 for syphilitic rheumatism. There were 2 deaths, one of a man who had been sent to the coast on sick leave ; he died at the Detail Hospital, Palaveram. The other was a man who was brought into the hospital dead. On examination the heart was found in an advanced state of fatty degeneration. No cases died in hospital. The right wing is under orders to embark for Madras in the early part of 1876. There was no outbreak of any epidemic among the men during the year.

Deputy Surgeon-General P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., inspected this wing of the regiment on the 17th January 1876, and reports as follows :—

Barracks.

Barracks.—The barrack-rooms are kept clean ; two native women are employed by the sepoys themselves to sweep the floors daily and to wash them once a week. They are earth-oiled twice a year. The space under the barracks is levelled and swept clean, and the men spend much of their time there during the heat of the day.

Sanitary condition.

Sanitary condition.—There are four latrines situated about 300 yards from the nearest blocks and fully 500 yards from the most distant ones. This is a great objection ; there is no covered way leading to them, and it is hardly to be expected that men will go all that way at night. In such a climate as this a man must be often wet to the skin in going and coming back, and this must tend to produce and to aggravate cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. There is no reason why the latrines should not be moved nearer to the barracks and divided, so that two might be near one end of the range and two near the other, and a covered passage made to each. Each latrine is a wooden shed divided inside into eight compartments or stalls. In each stall or compartment there are two wooden shelves or steps for the men to stand on with a bucket beneath, and a wooden trough well coated with coal tar running across in front of and between the wooden steps, which receives the urine, and is continuous along the whole line of compartments. The urine finally flows into a moveable tub placed outside. The chatties or buckets for the solid excreta are introduced from behind and withdrawn in the same manner. The only fault I find with the arrangement is that the seat and step are too high above the floor, and that owing to the narrowness of the trough the urine is constantly being spilled on the floor. Dry earth, for which there is a large shed, and coal tar are freely used.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The neighbourhood of the barracks is kept clean by two native women employed by the men in each block of buildings, and by four lascars attached to the wing. A party of one native and four privates is detailed daily to remove rubbish, &c., around the barracks.

Principal diseases.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases during the year were ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, skin diseases, general debility, and venereal. The four first named are believed by the medical officer to be due to climatic influences. They are most prevalent during the rains. The debility is believed to be in a great measure due to the saving habits of the sepoys who deny themselves those articles of food which would cost them anything, and probably sell some of the rations which are supplied gratuitously by Government.

Deputy Surgeon-General P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., inspected the C Company of Sappers and Miners on the 24th January 1876, and reports as follows :—

Barracks.

Barracks.—The Native Detail Barrack is intended for occupation by men of the native corps proceeding from and returning to their stations in the interior. There are no drains ; the natural configuration of the ground facilitates the flow of the surface water towards the roadside drains.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood of the barrack is good, and no suggestions for its improvement have been deemed necessary. That of the station generally is under the direction of the Cantonment Committee, and is efficiently carried out. The

occupant of each house is required to pay a monthly fee of Rupees 2 towards the maintenance of the conservancy establishment. The excreta are removed at night and conveyed to a distance and buried. Occupants of houses are bound to keep their compounds free of rank vegetation, and the hedges trimmed and cut to within 4 feet from the ground.

Hospital.—The hospital is kept clean, and is whitewashed within and earth-oiled without Hospital. once a year. There are no drains connected with it, and as the compound is nearly a dead level, the water lodges there during the rains. The soil, however, is porous and absorbs the water rapidly. As the railway passes quite close to the hospital, and is sunk much below the surface, it will probably drain off a good deal of the water in future.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases for the past year were, in the order of their frequency, fevers, wounds and accidents, respiratory disease, rheumatism, venereal, disease of digestive organs, and abscess and ulcers. The fevers, rheumatic, pulmonary, and bowel diseases were in general the result of climatic influences.

SAUGOR CIRCLE.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,046
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,843
Total admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,880
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.		Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	.. ..	65·70	2·33	1·25	1·43	·95
1873	.. ..	100·33	3·66	·64	2·35	1·61
1874	.. ..	117·57	3·51	·89	2·93	·96
Average	.. ..	94·53	3·16	·92	2·23	1·17
1875	.. ..	101·30	3·02	1·18	3·31	1·18

The following corps were serving in the division on the 31st of December 1875 :—

- 3rd Regiment L.O.
- 5th do. N.I.
- 11th do. do.
- 16th do. do.
- 20th do. do. Head-Quarters and Left Wing.
- 20th do. do. Right Wing.

The troops in this circle are under the administrative charge of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Bengal Service, who does not submit any annual reports to this office as to the results of his inspection of the Madras Corps.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

STATION—SAUGOR.

Arrived from Kamptee 19th January 1869.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years:—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Saugor	73.23	2.23	1.44	1.08	.36
1873	Do.	61.68	1.53	1.68	.67	.67
1874	Do.	117.06	3.57	1.36	2.05	.68
	Average ..	83.99	2.44	1.49	1.26	.57
1875	Saugor	110.50	3.36	1.47	1.10	..

The following medical officers have been in charge during the year:—

Surgeon D. F. Bateman.

Do. E. Fawcett.

The first-named reports as follows:—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—The climate of this district seems to be very cool, except for a portion of May and June, when the thermometer rises to 109 and descends to 40 in the cold season; the greatest range at any season is not more than about 25° Fahrenheit. The rainfall varies, the average for the past five years is 57 inches, in 1871 68 inches, 1872 49 inches 66 cents, 1873 41 inches 33 cents, 1874 68 inches 81 cents, and in the past year it was 61 inches 30 cents. The changes of temperature occur very suddenly, which no doubt often give rise to the mild attacks of fever that prevail towards the end of every year. The prevailing winds are E. and N.E. during the cold and W. and W. by S. in the hot season.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The huts are low, small, and in most of them the only opening is a door about 3 feet high, but a good deal of ventilation is effected through the roof, which are all composed of roughly-made and badly-fitting tiles. I have been inside some of them, and the air seemed fairly pure. The drainage of the lines is the natural surface, sufficient owing to the sloping nature of the ground to carry off storm-water. Waste water is prevented from running into the drains and soaking into the porous black soil by falling into an earthen vessel placed within a larger one; the latter is buried in the ground and catches any overflow of the smaller or moveable one. These are emptied twice a day.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—None; strict supervision is exercised over the sweepers; no manure heaps are permitted; all refuse of horse lines is burnt in a place selected for that purpose. The public latrines, two in number, one for males and one for females, are very carefully kept, dry earth and ashes freely used in the pans, poudrette buried in trenches of the approved depth, &c., which are closed in daily and fresh ones made; trenches cultivated regularly. There is a small moveable latrine in use also to try the trench system. A fresh trench is dug every day and is used freely, but the men like the larger latrines better owing to each little compartment being screened off by matting, thereby obtaining more privacy.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—Water was obtained from four wells in the vicinity of lines, well placed and reconstructed that no surface impurities could enter them. It is hard, but good quality, and the quantity is ample at all seasons.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions of all sorts cheap and plentiful; vegetables abundant; ordinary articles of diet were slightly dearer than last year and priced as follows:—Rice 116 seers per rupee, wheat 20 seers per rupee, dholl 14. Compensation for the dearness of provisions has been at an average Rupees 2-1-5 per month.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—Usual regimental and brigade parades and regimental guard duties, not injurious to health. The average number of nights in bed at head-quarters 5. The average number of nights in bed of the detachment at Jubbulpore 3.37.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—No disease has prevailed in an epidemic form during the year.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is ventilated by 12 doors and 12 ventilators; instructions as to the manner of these to be kept open by night and day is given to the hospital havildar, who is made responsible for the orders being carried out.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—The natural drainage round the hospital is good owing to the sloping nature of the surface, and no lodgment of water occurs during the rains. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out in the latrine, but urine is passed into a limewashed drain and is received outside in iron buckets. I have indented for coal tar, which shall be used in future.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The general health of the regiment has been about the average. No special causes of sickness.

Surgeon-Major J. R. Theobalds was in medical charge of this detachment during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—Throughout the year the climate was pleasant and favourable to health. The monsoon commenced 10th June and terminated 24th September. The rainfall amounted to 51·68 inches, about 35 inches less than the year 1874 and nearly 5½ inches less than the annual average. The daily average mean temperature 58·6. April, May, and June were hot months; May the hottest, the daily average mean temperature being 92·3°.

Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts.—Ventilation of the native huts indifferent, but guard-room good.

Diet.—Provisions and vegetables good, abundant, and cheap. Rice money is allowed, which amounted to Rupees 24-10-4 for the year.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights in bed 3·37.

Exercises.—None. Some of the men have gardens, in which they spend their spare time.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—Drainage good. Latrines are kept clean; one foot of dry earth is kept on the floor of latrine, and earth sewage is carried out as far as possible with natives, but they do not throw dry earth over the excreta in the latrine.

Climate of the station.

Ventilation and drainage of the men's huts.

Diet.

Duty and exercises.

Exercises.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—SAUGOR.

Arrived from Secunderabad 10th January 1873.

Average strength	678
Do. do. present	649
Admissions	566
Daily sick	17
Deaths in hospital	11
Do. out of do.	4
Pensioned	9
Sick leave	16

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Secunderabad	53·45	2·30	1·58	3·45	·86
1873	Saugor	107·12	2·76	·57	2·86	·85
1874	Do.	122·69	3·80	1·25	3·07	2·37
	Average	94·42	2·95	1·13	3·12	1·36
1875	Saugor	87·21	2·61	2·21	1·32	2·35

Surgeon F. H. Blenkinsop was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as under :—

Climate of the station.—The year under observation has been a tolerably healthy one. The men of the regiment have suffered in a much less degree this year than last, which is in a great measure due to their being more used to this climate. The first part of the year was usual, decidedly cold. The hot weather lasted long and was severe, but the men enjoyed very good health during this season. The rains were heavy, but the total rainfall, though considerably above the average, was not as great as in last year. Since this time the sickness has increased, as it always does, though not to any great extent.

Position of lines.—A worse situation than that occupied by the lines could hardly have been selected. It is low, and in the rains is little better than a swamp; was formerly the site of a burning and burial ground, and has always been an unhealthy spot. The huts are low, miserable little buildings. They have doors so small as to make it a matter of difficulty to pass through them, and, with a few exceptions, there are no windows. The highest part of the hut can be touched by the upraised hand. The chief ventilation takes place through the tiles, which also let in any quantity of rain.

Water-supply. *Water-supply.*—Sufficient water has been obtained throughout the year. During the latter part of the hot season a little extra trouble was experienced in procuring a sufficiency. It is drawn from several wells, and appears of good quality.

Sanitary arrangements. *Sanitary arrangements.*—The sanitary state of the lines is as good as can be expected under the circumstances.

Diet. *Diet.*—Provisions have been plentiful and cheap. At most seasons of the year vegetables are easily to be obtained. Compensation is given for dearness of grain. As the sepoys feed themselves it is impossible to give a satisfactory reply to the question if dieting has been nutritive. One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is the fact that many of the men are under-nourished.

Duty and exercises. *Duty and exercises.*—Duty has not been excessive. It has consisted of the usual drills, guards, &c. ; no ill-effects have resulted on the health of the men from this cause. On an average the number of nights in bed has been 5·49 to 1 on duty.

Epidemic diseases. *Epidemic diseases.*—Last year's epidemic of small-pox continued late into this year. There was then a cessation until a couple of weeks ago, when a single mild case occurred. Two sepoys and twenty-three cases amongst the families were attacked in the year. Three of the latter died. The two former contracted the disease while attending on their children. One states he had been previously attacked. The other had been vaccinated. Both were mild cases. The disease has been very rife in the city, Sudder bazaar, and surrounding country.

Hospital ventilation. *Hospital ventilation.*—The building used as the hospital is quite unsuited for its purpose. The new hospital upon the standard plan is now in course of construction, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupation by 1st April next.

Hospital drainage and latrines. *Hospital drainage and latrines.*—The latrines are on the dry-earth system, which has answered admirably. The drainage is bad round the hospital.

General conclusions. *General conclusions.*—The death-rate has been very high this year, and though the admissions have been considerably less than in 1874, still the number of severe cases has been greater ; but for all this I am of opinion that the regiment on the whole has improved in health, because the majority of admissions have been from about 100 to 150 of the men, the remainder hardly ever coming to hospital. Of the above number many are men with large families, and consequently find it difficult to obtain either sufficient food or clothing, which is all the more necessary in this climate, it being so very much colder than what they are used to. Another great cause of sickness is the overcrowding in their huts, to which may be added the wretched site occupied by the lines. The drainage of the lines is far from what it should be. This is now under consideration.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—NAGODE.

Arrived from Raipore 11th December 1872.

Average strength	702
Do. do. present	654
Admissions	361
Daily sick	9
Deaths in hospital	5
Do. out of do.	1
Pensioned	20
Sick leave	8

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Nagode	87·15	2·77	2·16	1·44	·86
1873	Do.	61·34	2·04	·42	3·57	3·29
1874	Do.	60·36	2·10	·58	5·82	·87
	Average ..	69·61	2·30	1·05	3·61	1·67
1875	Nagode	55·19	1·37	·85	2·84	1·13

Surgeon C. A. Harvey was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The climate on the whole has been favourable to health, although the great range of temperature varying from 105° in the shade in the hot weather to 36°, and sometimes even to the freezing point in the colder months is very trying to some constitutions. In April, May, and the greater part of June the temperature was very high with hot westerly winds, but there was very little sickness in those months. There were most admissions in August and September, owing to the prevalence to some extent of the various types of intermittent fever. In January and February, also in November and December, the climate was cold and invigorating and extremely agreeable to Europeans; but the sepoys seemed to feel the cold keenly, and there were some admissions for pneumonia, bronchitis, and rheumatism in these months.

Climate of the station.

Natural features of the district.—The cantonment of Nagode is situated on an undulating plain about one mile to the west of the native town of the same name. North latitude 24° 34' and east longitude 80° 37'. It is in the Baghelkund Division of the Central India agency, and its elevation above sea level is about 1,100 feet. The surrounding country is somewhat undulating, intersected by numerous nullahs (which are dry the greater part of the year) and cultivated in many places. To the north of the cantonment the ground is to some extent marshy during the rains.

Natural features of the district.

Diseases of the district.—Epidemics of cholera and small-pox are of frequent occurrence in the native town of Nagode, the sanitary state of which is very bad. Malarious fevers of different types are common in the district, and splenic enlargements are often seen. Diseases of the respiratory system, rheumatism, and other catarrhal affections are observed in the cold weather, but not as frequently as might be supposed. Many of the inhabitants are affected with partial paralysis of the lower extremities, said to be caused by eating "muttur dhal" (*Lathyrus sativus*) which forms the principal part of the food of the poorer classes.

Diseases of the district.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The drainage of the lines is now very satisfactory; the old V-shaped drains, which it was found very difficult to keep clean, having been replaced by open saucer-shaped drains of masonry, one of which runs along either sides of the streets. The fall is to the south, where all the street or subsidiary drains join a larger one of the same description, running east and west; and this in its turn unites at the south-east end of the lines with a drain of like construction, which conducts the sewage water into a large nullah, from whence it passes into the Nagode river. These drains are swept daily and flushed with water twice a week.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Water-supply.—The supply of water has been abundant, and was obtained from five wells in the lines. The quality of the water is good and suitable for drinking and cooking; it is, perhaps, a little hard, due to superabundance of salts of lime. The wells are surrounded by stone parapets covered in by a platform of cross beams and provided with pulleys to aid in drawing the water.

Water-supply

Diet.—With the single exception of rice, provisions have been cheap and plentiful and vegetables abundant. The men have received compensation on account of dearth of rice every month during the year.

Diet.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights per week in bed 6·20.

Duty and exercises.

Exercises.—The recruits are made to practise dumb-bells two or three mornings in the week which is the only regular provision in the way of games or gymnastic exercises. Occasional, cricket matches are played, in which some of the men participate, while a few spend their leisure moments in shooting, fishing, and other pastimes. The majority of the men when not on duty lead a very idle life, loitering about the lines and bazaar, or sleeping in their huts all day.

Exercises.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemic in the regiment. Early in April cholera broke out among a number of workmen engaged in building a bridge about a mile from the cantonment. The epidemic soon spread to the native town of Nagode, and was not long in making its appearance in most of the surrounding villages; but owing to the precautions that were at once taken to cut off all communication with infected localities as far as practicable, its importation into the lines and cantonment was happily prevented. Cholera continued to prevail with more or less severity in the town of Nagode and in some of the neighbouring villages until almost the end of the hot weather.

Epidemic diseases.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is well ventilated by means of doors, windows, and an elevated ridge on the roof. No representations were made.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—The drainage of the hospital is very good. The dry-earth system of conservancy is in use in the hospital latrine, and the aid of coal tar and such disinfectants as carbolic acid and McDougall's powder keeps the place free from all offensive odours. Two iron receptacles have recently been supplied for the latrine. No representations were made.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

Hospital water-supply.—The water-supply has been good and sufficient, and was procured from a well close to the building.

Hospital water-supply.

General conclusions.—Total number of admissions during the year 361, more than half of which were for the different types of malarious fevers. Of 197 cases of fever treated, 144 were of the quotidian variety, the tertian and other forms being of comparatively rare occurrence. The fever in most instances was mild and readily amenable to treatment. Splenic enlargement was an unusual sequence and convalescence seldom protracted. September and October gave the largest number of admissions, viz., 71 in the former and 63 in the latter month, this increase in sickness being due to the prevalence of the fever alluded to above. The hot weather was the healthiest portion of the year, there being scarcely any illness in April, May, and June.

General conclusions.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—JUBBULPORE.

Arrived from Bellary—Head-Quarters and Right Wing 20th November 1873,
Left Wing 10th December 1873.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Bellary	54.48	1.46	1.07	3.06	1.22
1873	Jubbulpore	43.08	1.74	.72	4.36	1.74
1874	Do.	76.55	2.37	.42	.14	..
	Average	58.03	1.85	.73	2.52	.98
1875	Jubbulpore	91.43	2.64	.44	5.81	..

Surgeon-Major J. R. Theobalds was in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—Throughout the year the climate was pleasant and favourable to health. The monsoon commenced 10th June and terminated 24th September. The rainfall amounted to 51.68 inches, about 35 inches less than the year 1874 and nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches less than the annual average. Nearly all the rain fell during the months of June, July, August, and September; heaviest fall in July; during that month 23.10 inches registered. January, February, November, and December were pleasantly cool, January being the coldest month, and the daily average mean temperature was degrees 58.6. April, May, and June were hot months. May the hottest, the daily average mean temperature being 92.3.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The drainage of the lines, natural and artificial, good. The drains are kept dug and well cleaned out from time to time. The ventilation of the Bengal barracks and Madras huts indifferent, only through the interstices of the tiles of the roof, and for the entrance of air to the huts through a small low door leading from an enclosed verandah with an opening of similar size in front of the door of hut.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—Good and abundant. Recommended the regimental drinking-water wells to be cleaned out at the end of the hot season. Carried out.

Diet.

Diet.—Provisions cheap and plentiful and sufficiently varied. The native troops have received Rupees 24-10-4 compensation for rice during the year.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of continuous nights in bed was low, viz., 3.93 per week. Some athletic games. There is a gymnasium in the lines where the recruits and recruit boys are ordered to attend once a day. Several of the sepoys attend without orders.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—During the year seven cases of modified small-pox and one case of confluent small-pox were admitted into the huts erected on a plot of ground a short distance to leeward of the hospital for the small-pox camp. Of the modified cases 2 were sepoys, one had marks of small-pox and the other of vaccination. One woman and 4 children were admitted from the lines; all had marks of vaccination. All these cases did well, and were treated by the external application of a mixture consisting of one part carbolic acid and ten parts of oil, which was applied over the whole body as recommended by Dr. Aitchison, Civil Surgeon of Rawul Pindee. This application certainly reduced the unpleasant fetor in the confluent case, and, perhaps, lessened the contagious effects of the crusts. The confluent case, aged 18 years, with marks of vaccination (entered in the vaccination history sheet against his name), the brother of a sepoy of the regiment, had been absent from the regiment some weeks at Sangor, and while there was attacked with small-pox, taken into the small-pox camp at Sangor, left the camp without permission, was brought into

Jubbulpore in a bullock bandy (about four or five weeks after he was attacked) in a very weak, emaciated condition, with large sloughing sores. He was at once taken into the small-pox camp and died from exhaustion. All the cases were at once isolated and treated in huts in the small-pox camp. The hut the patient had lived in and the clothing were disinfected, and these measures prevented the spread of the disease.

Ventilation of the hospital.—Very good. No recommendations were necessary.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—Dry-earth sewage is carried out as far as possible, but the native patients do not throw dry earth over the excreta in the latrine. I find an embankment of one foot of dry earth on the floor of the hospital latrines; works well with pairs of gumbas filled with dry earth, placed opposite to one another, for the fluid and solid excreta. These gumbas are sunk down into the dry earth to the level of the top of the embankment.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

General conclusions.—Malaria has been the chief cause of sickness; there have been 268 admissions for ague out of a total of 587 cases admitted during the year; all the cases were of a mild type and amenable to the usual treatment.

General conclusions.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

HEAD-QUARTERS AND LEFT WING—STATION—BANDA.

Arrived from Seetabuldee on the 15th January 1874.

RIGHT WING—STATION—NOWGONG.

Arrived from Seetabuldee in January 1874.

Average strength	724
Do. do. present	660
Admissions	1,103
Daily sick	35
Deaths in hospital	5
Do. out of do.	3
Pensioned	30
Sick leave	12

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872	Seetabuldee	160.45	4.69	1.01	1.15	1.29
1873	Near Banda	214.58	9.93	.71	3.73	3.43
1874	Banda	221.90	6.02	1.15	3.12	.65
	Average	198.97	6.88	.95	2.66	1.79
1875	Banda	167.12	5.30	1.10	4.14	1.65

The medical officers who held charge during the year were as under :—

Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.
Do. J. Backhouse.

The last-named reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The climate of the station has been somewhat of the usual description as experienced in past years. Nothing unusual or extraordinary occurred during 1875.

Climate of the station.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The ventilation of the sepoy's huts is in the usual native style, i.e., the only way for a current or supply of fresh air to enter is through the door and into the room, and passes out by the tile-roofing, which can be verified by the manner the smoke comes out through the tiles.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Nuisance.—There has been no nuisance.

Nuisance.

Water-supply.
Duty and exercises.

Water-supply.—Has been of good quality and sufficient quantity.

Duty and exercises.—The average number of nights in bed for 1875 was 3.30 per week.

Exercises.

Exercises.—They indulge in games of cricket. Also the men go out fishing and shooting.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—No epidemics occurred during the year 1875.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The men enjoyed better health during 1875 than in 1874 as seen from the hospital registers of diseases and admissions; in 1874 there were 714 against 531 in 1875, showing the men have become somewhat acclimatised to this part of the country.

The medical officers who held charge of the right wing of this corps during the year were as under :—

Surgeon J. Backhouse.

Do. A. A. Thomas.

The latter officer reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.

Climate of the station.—Having only recently arrived here, I can say nothing regarding the climate of this station from my own experience; from information gathered I am enabled to state that neither heat nor rainfall has been excessive during the year. The rains were peculiar in that the heavy falls all occurred in one month (July). After the cessation of the rains the weather continued remarkably mild and pleasant until about the middle of November, when the nights and early mornings became very cold and chilly, the sun having little power until nearly 11 o'clock in the day.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The ventilation of the men's huts, guard-rooms, &c., is exceedingly good, and quite sufficient to preserve the air pure. The ventilation of the huts takes place through the two doorways, except in the end huts of each row which are provided in addition with an opening 1' 6" × 1' in their outer wall; some ventilation is also carried on through the tiled roofing of the huts. The drainage of the lines is carried out by shallow surface drains in front of the rows of huts; these drains run into a larger surface drain on each side of the main road; if the quantity of water is small, it soon becomes absorbed; but in the rainy season these latter drains discharge their contents across the parade ground into the Kooneraree Nuddee. The Kooneraree Nuddee joins the Bhauvar Nuddee, which empties itself into the Dessan river; this river receives the entire drainage of both old and new cantonments. The drainage of the lines, even during the rainy season, is said to be very good.

Nuisance.

Nuisance.—In the enclosure in front of each sepoy's hut there is built a small private latrine for the use of the sepoy's family. Two partially-buried chatties outside the enclosure receive one the urine and lotah water, the other the waste water used for washing up and bathing. The excreta from the private latrines are removed daily by two conservancy carts and deposited in trenches at about 120 yards distant from the lines.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—The supply of water is abundant, and its quality, as far as one may judge from physical examination, good.

Diet.

Diet.—Rice is even here the Madras sepoy's principal article of diet, for the increased price of which they are given 3 Rupees rice-compensation money per mensem. The other articles of food chiefly consumed are mutton, dhol, ghee, and condiments. The average daily cost of an unmarried sepoy's food is "1 Anna." Provisions have been on the whole reasonable in price and plentiful.

Duty and exercises.

Duty and exercises.—Average number of nights per week in bed 3.25.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—For the first time for several years a serious epidemic of cholera broke out within the cantonment of Nowgong, Bundelkhund.

20th Madras Native Infantry.—A boy living in the Madras Regimental bazaar was attacked on the 10th August and died on the 14th August; this was the first case in these lines. Eleven cases in all occurred in the Madras lines. Of these eight proved fatal.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—Quotidian ague caused 226 out of a total of 572 admissions during the year. The greatest number of admissions, placed in their numerical order, occurred during the months of September 38, August 36, May 26, June 25, and July 17. It will thus be seen that the disease was most prevalent during the rainy weather and hot season. Fevers are always most prevalent in Nowgong towards the latter end of the rains. Judging from the records of these cases, I should say that the type of the disease on the whole must have been very mild; for out of the 226 cases of ague and 9 cases of hypertrophy of spleen, its probable sequelæ, only 1 case of ague and 2 cases of hypertrophied spleen have been discharged otherwise, 1 case of ague and 1 of hypertrophied spleen sent on "sick leave," the remaining case of hypertrophied spleen sent to "pension."

BENGAL.

The only regiment stationed in Bengal during the year 1875 was the 83rd Madras Native Infantry. The statistical and sanitary details of this corps are as follows :—

83rd Regiment Native Infantry.

STATION—DORUNDAH.

Arrived from Vizianagrum 30th December 1871.

Average strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644
Do. do. present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
Daily sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Deaths in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do. out of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pensioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following return shows the rates of sickness, deaths, and invaliding as contrasted with previous years :—

Years.	Stations.	Rate per Cent. of				
		Average Strength Present.		Average Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Pensioned.	Sick Leave.
1872..	Dorundah	22.57	.90	1.15	..	..
1873..	Do.	20.91	.88	.98	3.36	..
1874..	Do.	49.45	1.64	.96	..	.42
	Average ..	30.97	1.14	1.03	1.12	.14
1875..	Dorundah	37.23	1.48	.93	..	.46

Surgeon C. C. Lloyd, M.D., has been in medical charge of this corps during the year, and reports as follows :—

Climate of the station.—The climate during the past year has been healthy. The temperature has not been excessive at any time. The rainfall as registered by me amounted to 52.24 cubic inches during the year. June, July, and August were the wettest months. The greatest rainfall was in July, when it amounted to 16.1 cubic inches. The climate has exercised no prejudicial effect on the health of the men. Climate of the station.

Medical topography and diseases of the district.—The station, which is 2,100 feet above the sea level, is bounded on the north and south by two rivers, and east and west by land used for grazing purposes and land under dry cultivation. Intermittent fever and rheumatism are generally the prevailing diseases of the district. They chiefly prevail at the close of the rainy season. Medical topography and diseases of the district.

Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.—The number of huts in the lines is 755, which includes the followers' huts, which are 22 in number; of these 685 are occupied, 70 unoccupied. The number of family men is 497. Bachelors or widowers 168, wives and other adult relations, including followers, number 734, children 695. Deducting from the occupied huts those inhabited by single men, we find 517 huts amongst 1,926 souls, making an average of 3.72 per hut. This result, however, scarcely gives us a proper idea of the number, as in some houses a very much greater population lives together. Ventilation and drainage for the men's huts.

Nuisance.—No nuisance has occurred during the year. A new public latrine, which was much wanted for the use of the men, has been erected in the vicinity of the lines. In the courtyard of each man's hut is a corner which is appropriated for the purpose of a latrine; in this corner solid and fluid excreta is usually passed on the ground, thereby causing fouling of the soil owing to the percolation. What remains of the solid excreta is daily removed in baskets by the toties and deposited outside the cantonment in a trench dug for the purpose, but the urine is allowed to contaminate the soil. After a shower of rain the smell arising from this cause can be easily perceived. To remedy this state of things a large galvanized iron receptacle, with iron handles, and half cover (easily carried by two men), has been, at my recommendation, purchased out of cantonment funds, and each man is to be provided with two large shallow chatties, to be placed in Nuisance.

the latrine of his courtyard, one for solid, the other for liquid excreta; the latter to be daily (morning and evening) collected from the houses and carried away to a distance to be emptied. With these improvements it is to be hoped the contamination of the soil will be prevented. A similar receptacle for solid excreta I hope will soon also be procured.

Water-supply.

Water-supply.—There has been an abundant supply of good water obtained from several wells in the vicinity of the lines, barracks, and hospital. The wells are all faced with masonry and have masonry platforms, they are covered with cross beams of wood. A gentle slope of the ground outside carries off most of the water spilt about.

Sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements in the lines have been carefully attended to. The drainage is surface only, and consists of channels cut in the soil; into those channels the liquid sewage from the huts escapes and soaks into the soil; this must be a potent cause of disease amongst the men. The state of the drainage has been brought to the notice of the authorities and pukka drains recommended to be built, but as yet there appears no likelihood of anything being done in the matter.

Diet.

Diet.—Bazaar supplies have been plentiful, and procurable at cheap rates, as the following list will show.

Rice 31 Bengal or 21 Madras seers per rupee.	Mutton 3 Annas per seer.
Dholl 14 seers per rupee.	Vegetables 9 Pies do.
Milk 16 do. do.	Fowls, large, 6 per rupee.
Wheat 20 do. do.	Do. small, 8 do.
Ghee 1 seer 10 chuttaks.	Chickens 16 per rupee.
Beef 1½ Annas per seer.	Firewood 6 maunds per rupee.

Compensation for dearness of rice for the year has been 9 Annas per man.

Epidemic diseases.

Epidemic diseases.—There have been no epidemic diseases during the year. The principal diseases during the current year were fevers, chiefly of an intermittent type. 126 cases were admitted. Boils 9 cases. The other cases next in frequency were wounds and diarrhoea, 6 of each. Many of the cases of fever amongst the men may be traced to insufficient clothing in the cold season when in undress; also owing to the want of space in their houses or other causes many of the men are obliged to sleep on the ground, which is an undoubted cause of feverish attacks in the men. I have endeavoured to get many of the men to use charpoys more than they do.

Ventilation of the hospital.

Ventilation of the hospital.—The hospital is well situated, lying east and west on well-drained ground quite close to the lines. The building is of brick, plastered, roof tiled, with grass underneath. Ventilation by ridge, doors, and windows. The building is partially divided into three large wards, each capable of containing eight or ten beds. All around is an enclosed verandah 8 feet broad. At each of the four corners of the building the verandah is enclosed, giving as many rooms, which are used as a surgery, havildar's godown, spare room for special cases, and guard-room.

Hospital drainage and latrines.

Hospital drainage and latrines.—The drainage about the hospital has been good. Dry earth has been used in the latrine; and although it is difficult to make the men use the dry earth as it should be used, still by constant attention the latrine has been kept clean.

Hospital water-supply.

Hospital water-supply.—Water-supply derived from a well in the compound; the water is good and ample.

General conclusions.

General conclusions.—The general health of the regiment has been good since last annual report. The admissions for the year were 226, showing a decrease of 44 from the previous year, though up to this time there has been a steady yearly increase in the number of admissions since the regiment's arrival in the station. Intermittent fever was the prevalent disease. There have been altogether 6 deaths during the year. In hospital 4 died: 1 from erysipelas; 2 multiple injury, which was caused by a fall when wrestling with another sepoy; 3 ague of long standing; 4 dysentery. One jemadar died on sick leave and 1 private. But few cases of small-pox occurred, and these were all amongst the children of the regiment.

STATISTICS OF THE ARMY.

STATISTICS

TABLE

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding

Divisions.	Regiments.	Stations.	Movements during the Year.	1		2		3			Deaths.		6	7
				Average Daily Sick.	Average Daily Strength present during the Year.	Absent during the Year.	Total.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total Treated.	4	5		
											In Hospital.	Out of Hospital, i.e., in the Station, on Guard, on Command, on Leave or Furlough.	Average Daily Sick per Cent. to Average Strength.	Ratio per Cent. of the Total Treated to Average Strength.
Presidency Division.	Body Guard ..	Madras ..	None ..	4	127	3	130	2	76	78	1	..	3.14	61.41
	4th Regt. N.I., Hd.-Qrs. and L. W.	Palaveram ..	Arrived from Bellary on the 27th January 1875.	8	321	4	325	3	277	280	..	..	2.49	87.22
	10th Regt. N.I. ..	Madras ..	Arrived from Tonghoo on the 29th Jan. & 10th March 1875.	14	589	95	684	15	417	432	10	*7	2.37	73.34
	13th do. do. ..	Do. ..	None ..	19	690	23	713	17	461	478	4	4	2.75	69.27
	14th do. do. ..	Vellore ..	Do. ..	6	527	21	548	11	200	211	3	4	1.13	40.03
	37th do. do. ..	Madras ..	Do. ..	17	603	106	709	19	341	360	4	3	2.81	59.70
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Presidency and Centre Division.			68	2,857	252	3,109	67	1,772	1,839	22	18	2.38	64.36
Northern Districts.	2nd Regt. N.I., Hd.-Qrs. and R. W.	Berhampore.	None ..	9	370	13	383	8	230	238	8	1	2.43	64.32
	2nd Regt. N.I., Left Wing.	Sumbulpore.	Do. ..	9	305	13	318	6	312	318	3	3	2.95	104.26
	7th Regt. N.I. ..	Visagapatam	Do. ..	25	668	39	707	56	449	505	2	2	3.74	75.59
	12th do. do. ..	Vizianagrum.	Do. ..	17	674	38	712	23	281	304	7	7	2.52	45.10
	41st do. do. ..	Cuttack ..	Do. ..	57	663	44	707	86	1,297	1,383	1	3	8.59	208.59
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Northern Districts.			117	2,680	147	2,827	179	2,569	2,748	21	16	4.36	102.53
Southern Dist.	19th Regt. N.I. ..	Trichinopoly.	None ..	18	651	30	681	34	532	566	9	3	2.76	86.94
	32nd do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	13	632	44	676	12	387	399	13	6	2.05	63.13
	38th do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15	639	61	700	31	464	495	5	4	2.34	77.46
	24th do. do. ..	Palamcottab.	Do. ..	16	568	86	654	24	292	316	3	..	2.82	55.63
	26th do. do. ..	Quilon.	Do. ..	17	684	16	700	23	333	356	3	5	2.48	62.04
	Totals, Ratio, per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Southern District.			79	3,174	237	3,411	124	2,008	2,132	33	18	2.48	67.17
Malabar & Canara.	9th Regt. N.I. ..	Cannanore ..	None ..	10	637	54	691	9	273	282	4	2	1.56	44.27
	25th do. do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	17	619	51	670	17	425	442	3	..	2.74	71.40
	34th do. do. ..	Mangalore ..	Do. ..	12	602	57	659	13	266	279	..	1	1.99	46.34
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Malabar and Canara.			39	1,858	162	2,020	39	964	1,003	7	3	2.09	53.98
Mysore Divn.	Hd.-Qrs., Sappers and Miners.	Bangalore ..	None ..	20	1,010	18	1,028	12	758	770	9	2	1.98	76.23
	23rd Regt. L.I. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20	621	43	664	15	488	503	..	1	3.22	80.99
	36th do. N.I. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12	644	40	684	12	252	264	1	1	1.86	40.99
	28th do. do. ..	Mercara ..	Do. ..	35	611	64	675	79	661	740	9	1	5.72	121.11
	30th do. do. ..	French Rocks	Do. ..	8	630	69	699	11	313	324	6	1	1.26	51.42
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Mysore Division.			95	3,516	234	3,750	129	2,472	2,601	25	6	2.70	73.97
Ceded Districts.	4th Regt. L.C. ..	Bellary ..	None ..	4	217	50	267	2	121	123	..	..	1.84	56.68
	21st do. N.I. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15	669	35	704	10	294	304	6	3	2.24	45.44
	27th do. do. ..	Do. ..	Arrived from Moulmein on the 8th March 1875.	26	679	85	764	10	704	714	8	2	3.82	105.16
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Ceded Districts.			45	1,565	170	1,735	22	1,119	1,141	14	5	2.87	72.90

OF THE ARMY.

I.

the Native Army of Madras for the Year 1875.

Ratio of Deaths per Cent.			Invalided		Constitution of the Regiments.						Strength borne on the Rolls of the Regiment on 31st December 1875.	Regiments.	Average Number of Consecutive Nights in Bed.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	Hindus.		Musulmans.		Christians.					
					Strength.	Died during the Year.	Strength.	Died during the Year.	Strength.	Died during the Year.				
In Hospital to Treated.	In Hospital to Average Strength present.	Of Total Deaths, Columns 4 & 5, to Average Strength present.	For Discharge the Service.	For Temporary Change of Climate in India.										
1-28	78	78	4	3	11	..	109	1	10	..	130	Body Guard. ..	2	*Includes 2 men who died on sick leave in 1874, but whose deaths were not reported until 1875.
..	..	..	4	6	180	..	135	..	27	..	342	4th Regt. N.I., Hd.-Qrs. and Left Wing.	5-25
1-31	1-69	2-88	50	27	406	10	206	5	53	2	665	10th Regiment N.I. ..	3-56	
83	57	1-15	13	16	372	5	284	2	57	1	713	13th do. do. ..	3	
1-42	56	1-32	..	5	511	5	305	2	59	..	875	14th do. do. ..	5	
1-11	66	1-16	33	101	458	4	185	2	50	1	693	37th do. do. ..	2-73	
1-19	77	1-40	104	158	1,938	24	1,224	12	256	4	3,418		3-59	
1-36	2-16	2-48	13	2	220	3	141	6	15	..	376	2nd Regt. N.I., Hd.-Qrs. and Rt. Wing.	..	
94	98	1-96	11	2	182	2	110	4	22	..	314	2nd Regt. N.I., Left Wing.	..	
39	29	59	12	25	387	2	274	2	55	..	716	7th Regiment N.I. ..	..
2-30	1-03	2-07	12	15	380	6	293	7	39	1	712	12th do. do. ..	6-00	
07	15	60	29	27	438	2	191	2	46	..	675	41st do. do. ..	5-18	
76	78	1-38	77	71	1,607	15	1,009	21	177	1	2,793		5-59	
1-59	1-38	1-84	29	31	346	10	250	1	85	1	681	19th Regiment N. I. ..	4-50	Includes Detachment at Trichoor.
3-25	2-05	3-00	39	18	259	10	359	9	54	..	672	32nd do. do. ..	3-28	
1-01	79	1-42	31	27	326	5	267	4	46	..	639	38th do. do. ..	5-24	
94	52	0-52	5	2	347	2	268	1	66	..	681	24th do. do. ..	5-38	
84	43	1-16	18	15	432	4	218	2	51	2	701	26th do. do. ..	4	
1-54	1-03	1-60	122	93	1,710	31	1,362	17	302	3	3,374		4-48	
1-41	62	94	8	14	378	5	208	1	61	..	647	9th Regiment N. I. ..	7	
67	48	48	50	24	394	1	241	1	64	1	699	25th do. do. ..	6-35	
..	..	16	6	22	467	..	176	..	36	1	679	34th do. do. ..	7-75	
69	37	53	64	60	1,239	6	635	2	161	2	2,025		7-3	
1-16	89	1-08	29	2	473	7	40	1	119	..	632	Hd.-Qrs., S. and M. ..	4	
..	..	16	29	2	393	..	211	1	82	..	686	23rd Regiment L.I. ..	8-10	Includes Detachment at French Rocks.
37	15	31	33	7	369	1	302	..	32	1	703	36th do. N.I. ..	3	
1-21	1-47	1-63	32	48	361	3	214	6	66	1	641	28th do. do. ..	3-25	
1-85	95	1-11	11	3	363	5	347	1	54	1	764	30th do. do. ..	7-50	
96	71	88	134	62	1,959	16	1,114	9	353	3	3,426		4-17	
..	..	..	9	8	34	..	164	..	12	..	210	4th Regiment L.O. ..	4-83
1-97	0-89	1-34	22	11	381	8	270	1	56	..	707	21st do. N.I. ..	4-18	
1-12	1-17	1-47	37	27	360	4	292	5	42	1	694	27th do. do. ..	4-25	
1-22	0-89	1-21	68	46	775	12	726	6	110	1	1,611	....	4-42

STATISTICS

TABLE

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding

Divisions.	Regiments.	Stations.	Movements during the Year.	1 Average Daily Sick.	2			3			Deaths.		6 Average Daily Sick per Cent. to Average Strength.	7 Ratio per Cent. of the Total Treated to Average Strength.
					Average Daily Strength present during the Year.	Absent during the Year.	Total.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total Treated.	4 In Hospital.	5 Out of Hospital, i.e., in the Station, on Guard, on Command, on Leave or Furlough.		
Hyderabad S. Force.	1st Regt. L.O.	Secunderabad.	None ..	3	202	2	204	4	111	115	2	..	1.48	56.93
	1st do. N.I.	Do. ..	Arrived 4th and 29th Mar. 1875.	13	524	152	676	10	424	434	4	6	2.48	82.82
	3rd do. P.L.I.	Do. ..	None ..	31	636	35	671	40	589	629	6	..	4.87	98.89
	29th do. N.I.	Do. ..	Do. ..	18	684	8	692	19	467	486	3	2	2.63	71.05
	40th do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	21	634	31	665	35	554	589	9	1	3.31	92.90
	Dett., S. & M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15	350	1	351	28	414	442	4	..	4.28	126.34
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.			101	3,030	229	3,259	136	2,559	2,695	28	9	3.33	88.94
Nagpore Force.	2nd Regt. L.O.	Kamptee ..	None ..	5	201	7	208	6	115	121	..	1	2.48	60.19
	35th do. N.I.	Do. ..	Do. ..	11	660	34	694	13	241	254	4	1	1.68	38.48
	8th do. do.	Sectabuldee.	Do. ..	26	678	18	696	33	902	935	2	2	3.83	137.92
	22nd do. do.	Hoshungabad.	Do. ..	17	652	25	677	15	548	563	5	3	2.60	86.34
	31st do. do.	Raepore ..	Do. ..	14	689	6	695	16	569	585	3	1	2.03	84.90
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Nagpore Force.			73	2,880	90	2,970	83	2,375	2,458	14	8	2.53	85.34
British Burmah Divn.	15th Regt. N.I.	Port Blair.	....	22	324	..	324	..	844	844	1	3	6.79	260.9
	Dett.													
	4th Regt. do.	Rangoon ..	Arrived 8th April 1875.	12	352	4	356	..	268	268	..	2	3.40	76.13
	Right Wing.													
	6th Regt. do.	Thayetmyo.	Arrived 22nd Jan. 1875.	26	612	83	695	14	457	472	10	5	4.24	77.12
	15th do. do.	Moulmein..	Arrived 5th Feb. 1875.	14	296	409	705	12	463	475	4	4	4.72	160.47
	17th do. do.	Tonghoo ..	Arrived 6th Mar. 1875.	28	511	168	679	18	722	740	13	9	5.47	144.81
	39th do. do.	Moulmein..	Arrived at Rangoon on 6th April 1875.	28	686	40	727	27	531	558	3	14	4.08	81.34
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of British Burmah Division.			130	2,781	704	3,485	71	3,286	3,357	31	37	4.67	120.71
Saugor Circle.	3rd Regt. L.O.	Saugor ..	None ..	8	238	33	271	4	263	267	4	..	3.36	112.18
	5th do. N.I.	Do. ..	Do. ..	17	649	29	678	23	566	589	11	4	2.61	90.76
	11th do. do.	Nagode ..	Do. ..	9	654	48	702	7	361	368	5	1	1.37	56.26
	16th do. do.	Jubbulpore.	Do. ..	17	642	29	671	22	587	609	..	3	2.64	94.85
	20th do. do.	Banda ..	Do. ..	15	377	..	377	33	531	564	4	2	3.97	149.60
	Head-Quarters & Left Wing.													
	20th Regt. N.I.	Nowgong ..	Do. ..	20	283	64	347	16	572	588	1	1	7.06	207.80
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of Saugor Circle.			86	2,843	203	3,046	105	2,880	2,985	25	11	3.02	104.99
Bengal.	33rd Regt. N.I.	Dorundah..	None ..	9	607	37	644	13	226	239	4	2	1.48	39.53
	Totals, Ratio per Cent. to Totals, and Average of the whole Army.			842	27,791	2,465	30,256	968	22,230	23,198	224	133	3.02	83.47

OF THE ARMY.

I—(Continued).

in the Native Army of Madras for the Year 1875.

Ratio of Deaths per Cent.			Invalided		Constitution of the Regiments.						Strength borne on the Rolls of the Regiment on 31st December 1875.	Regiments.	Average Number of Consecutive Nights in Bed.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Christians.					
In Hospital to Treated.	In Hospital to Average Strength present.	Of Total Deaths, Columns 4 & 5, to Average Strength present.	For Discharge the Service.	For Temporary Change of Climate in India.	Strength.	Died during the Year.	Strength.	Died during the Year.	Strength.	Died during the Year.				
1-73	99	99	6	2	23	1	175	1	17	1	214	1st Regiment L.C.	3-16	Includes Detachment at Chanda and Seroncha.
92	76	1-90	23	24	363	7	260	2	67	1	690	1st do. N.I.	4-75	
95	94	94	8	18	438	4	238	2	64	..	740	3rd do. P.L.I.	3-25	
61	43	73	31	7	387	1	273	3	51	1	711	29th do. N.I.	3-03	
52	1-41	1-57	1	13	364	7	286	2	59	1	709	40th do. do.	4-25	
90	1-14	1-14	15	3	266	4	19	..	65	..	350	Det. S. & M. ..	6-00	
1-03	93	1-22	84	67	1,840	24	1,251	10	323	4	3,414		4-07	
57	60	0-49	29	1	34	1	176	..	11	..	221	2nd Regiment L.C.	3-50	
21	29	75	31	9	385	2	237	2	76	..	701	35th do. N.I.	4-50	
88	76	58	18	8	446	2	231	2	36	..	713	8th do. do.	5-25	
51	43	1-22	26	7	361	4	291	4	49	..	701	22nd do. do.	3-	
56	45	58	17	6	393	2	266	2	46	..	705	31st do. L.I.	4-	Includes Detachment at Shoayghcen.
56	45	76	121	31	1,622	12	1,201	10	218	..	3,041		4-25	
11	30	1-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15th do. N.I., Detachment.	2-50
..	..	56	..	7	191	2	130	..	25	..	346	4th Regiment N.I., Left Wing.	2-50	
2-11	1-63	2-45	4	15	428	8	226	2	58	3	712	6th Regiment N.I.	4-76	
84	1-35	2-70	15	8	140	1	111	6	31	1	282	15th do. do.	4-00	
1-21	1-76	4-30	4	23	259	6	196	12	56	1	511	Head-Quarters. 17th Regiment N.I.	4-00	
53	43	2-47	10	49	388	9	216	4	49	1	653	39th do. do.	4-00	
92	1-11	2-44	53	102	1,406	26	879	24	219	6	2,504		3-62	
1-49	1-68	1-68	3	..	20	..	241	4	19	..	280	3rd do. L.O.	5-	
1-86	1-69	2-31	9	16	417	9	236	3	52	4	705	5th do. N.I.	5-49	
1-35	76	91	20	8	427	5	232	1	45	..	704	11th do. do.	6-20	
..	..	46	39	..	336	2	256	1	78	..	668	16th do. do.	3-93	
70	1-06	1-59	15	7	166	2	117	1	37	3	320	20th do. do.	3-30	
17	35	70	15	5	185	..	115	1	40	1	340	Head-Quarters and Left Wing. 20th Regiment N.I., Right Wing.	3-25	
83	87	1-26	101	36	1,551	18	1,197	11	269	8	3,017		4-52	
1-67	0-65	0-98	3	3	350	4	259	2	33	..	642	33rd Regiment N.I.	5-25	
96	80	1-28	911	729	15,997	185	10,847	124	2,421	32	29,265		..	

TABLE III.

Statement showing the Remained, Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., under the different Diseases in the several Divisions and Districts of the Native Army during 1875.

	General Diseases.										Local Diseases.										Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.										
	Sub-Division A.					Sub-Division B.					Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, 449 to 500.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the Lungs, 290 to 337.	Diseases of the Heart, 219 to 244 and 250 to 258.	Diseases of the Liver, 501 to 520.	Diseases of the Spleen, 524 to 530.	Gonorrhoea, 535 to 594.	Abscess, 519, and elsewhere according to site.	Ulcer, 559.				Skin Diseases, 537 to 901.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Old Age and Debility, 904 and 905.	Poisons, 906 to 991.	Injuries, 992 to 1146, and Blunters of Feet, 1148.	Punishment.				
	Fever.	Malarious, 16 and 19.	Malignant Cholera, 18.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Rheumatic Affections, 34 to 42.	Syphilitic Affections, 43.	Scorbutic Affections, 54.	Dropsies, 57.	Other Diseases of this Class.																								
Average Daily Sick, 68.																																	
Remained sick on 1st January 1876	6	43	17	2	1	9	1	2	1	23	1	85	8	87	88	98	82	1	1	2	2	40	90	11	3	2	1	116	2	11	1,773		
Admitted during the year	6	43	381	2	1	83	33	2	2	48	23	83	8	85	84	97	79	1	1	19	2	40	90	11	3	2	1	116	2	11	1,839		
Total Treated	6	48	398	2	1	92	34	2	2	49	23	85	8	87	88	98	82	1	1	21	2	40	90	11	3	2	1	116	2	11	1,839		
Discharged, cured during the year	6	45	364	1	1	83	29	2	2	31	17	77	3	74	80	88	78	1	1	19	2	37	81	10	3	2	1	108	2	10	1,651		
Discharged "otherwise" during the year	..	1	21	..	..	7	..	..	..	12	2	8	2	6	3	5	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	13	..	5	..	..	84
Died in hospital during the year	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	3	..	..	23
Remaining on 31st December 1876	..	1	10	..	..	2	6	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	3	3	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	12	9	7	..	1	..	1	72	
Total	6	48	398	2	1	92	34	2	2	49	23	85	8	87	88	98	82	1	1	21	2	40	90	11	3	2	1	116	2	11	1,839		
Invalided during the year	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	84	..	1	..	..	104
Obtained sick leave during the year	..	1	98	..	..	6	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	8	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	16	..	2	..	..	168	
Died out of hospital during the year	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	18
Average Daily Sick, 117.																																	
Remained sick on 1st January 1876	..	..	68	..	..	12	2	..	1	23	2	1	4	1	17	1	2	8	1	..	4	1	1	6	15	2	7	..	2	..	..	179
Admitted during the year	..	10	1,426	16	1	125	14	4	2	50	21	11	45	9	59	46	48	68	3	2	16	30	44	388	59	70	2	149	..	..	..	2,569
Total Treated	10	1	1,494	16	1	137	16	4	3	73	23	12	49	10	76	47	50	76	4	2	20	31	49	263	61	77	2	151	..	..	..	2,748

Discharged cured during the year	10	..	1,423	8	1	113	11	4	2	61	19	11	47	6	50	44	44	68	3	2	17	27	46	242	47	48	1	148	..	2,498
Discharged "otherwise" during the year.	..	..	35	2	..	12	1	..	..	9	2	1	..	..	19	2	6	7	..	..	2	3	1	3	3	20	1	3	..	131
Died in hospital during the year	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Remaining on 31st December 1876	..	..	1	31	..	12	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	8	11	9	..	5	..	98
Total	10	1	1,494	16	1	137	16	4	3	73	23	12	49	10	76	47	60	76	4	2	20	31	49	253	61	77	2	151	..	2,748
Invalidated during the year	..	..	12	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	42	..	..	1	77	
Obtained sick leave during the year	..	..	17	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	15	2	3	4	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	4	..	..	71	
Died out of hospital during the year	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	

Strength, 3,174.

Southern District.

Average Daily Sick, 79.

Remained sick on 1st January 1876	..	..	32	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	8	3	6	1	6	..	4	2	6	18	7	14	..	3	1	124
Admitted during the year	..	17	44	38	19	145	27	..	23	15	7	97	10	93	89	65	48	6	8	16	62	72	231	74	99	2	123	6	2,008
Total Treated ..	17	44	616	33	19	151	32	..	23	16	7	101	10	101	92	70	49	11	8	20	54	77	249	81	113	2	126	7	2,132
Discharged cured during the year	..	16	43	14	17	122	23	..	1	14	10	6	97	8	84	82	46	8	7	16	48	74	237	69	81	2	121	3	1,874
Discharged "otherwise" during the year	..	1	..	24	5	18	4	..	2	2	1	3	..	9	8	6	3	2	1	2	3	..	4	9	28	..	1	4	140
Died in hospital during the year	..	..	6	14	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33
Remaining on 31st December 1876	..	..	23	..	..	11	6	..	..	6	3	1	1	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	8	3	3	..	4	..	86
Total ..	17	44	616	33	19	151	32	..	23	16	7	101	10	101	92	70	49	11	8	20	54	77	249	81	113	2	126	7	2,132
Invalidated during the year	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..	1	5	3	..	14	3	6	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	2	12	53	..	..	..	122
Obtained sick leave during the year	..	1	11	13	..	11	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	12	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	16	..	..	..	93
Died out of hospital during the year	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

Strength, 1,858.

Malabar and Canara.

Average Daily Sick, 39.

Remained sick on 1st January 1876	..	..	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	33	23	39	37	..	13	52	35	221	39	38	2	4	..	1	39
	..	7	162	..	..	97	20	..	3	4	18	4	16	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	91	2	..	964
Total Treated ..																															
Discharged cured during the year...	7	3	148	78	16	..	2	3	12	..	16	1	26	20	36	33	2	..	9	51	34	216	34	24	1	87	2	361	
Discharged "otherwise" during the year.	12	18	6	..	1	1	7	6	..	2	6	1	1	2	..	4	..	2	6	3	16	..	2	..	1	95	
Died in hospital during the year..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7
Remaining on 31st December 1876	4	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	3	1	9	2	2	..	5	40	
Total ..	7	3	166	100	22	..	3	4	20	7	17	3	33	23	39	38	2	..	14	54	37	231	39	41	2	95	2	1	1,003

TABLE III—(Continued).

Statement showing the Remained, Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., under the different Diseases in the several Divisions and Districts of the Native Army during 1875.

	General Diseases.										Local Diseases.										Injuries.	Poisons, 906 to 991.	Old Age and Debility, 904 and 906.	All other Diseases.	Total.							
	Sub-Division A.					Sub-Division B.					Local Diseases.																					
	Eruptive, 1 to 5.	Continued, 6 to 14.	Malarious, 15 and 16.	Malignant Cholera, 18.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Rheumatic Affections, 34 to 42.	Syphilitic Affections, 43.	Scorbutic Affections, 54.	Dropsies, 57.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Diseases of the Nervous System, 69 to 104.	Insanity, 105 to 110.	Diseases of the Eye, 111 to 186.	Diseases of the Heart, 219 to 244 and 250 to 258.	Diseases of the Lungs, 290 to 337.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, 449 to 500.		Diseases of the Liver, 501 to 620.						Diseases of the Spleen, 624 to 630.	Gonorrhoea, 685 to 694.	Abscess, 819 and elsewhere according to site.	Ulcer, 859.	Skin Diseases, 827 to 901.	Other Diseases of this Class.	
Invalided during the year	1	..	..	6	6	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	9	39	..	..	..	1	
Obtained sick leave during the year	11	..	..	16	6	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..
Died out of hospital during the year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	8

Strength, 3,516.		Mysore Division.										Average Daily Sick, 95.																			
Remained sick on 1st January 1875	1	2	19	..	..	6	10	..	..	4	6	2	4	..	2	13	4	6	..	..	..	..	4	6	28	3	6	..	6	..	129
Admitted during the year..	12	307	589	14	5	115	61	..	2	24	41	2	99	8	56	155	90	104	4	3	10	77	42	161	177	67	67	3	240	3	2,472
Total Treated ..	13	309	608	14	5	121	71	..	2	28	47	4	103	8	58	168	94	109	8	3	10	81	47	189	180	72	72	3	246	..	2,601
Discharged cured during the year	12	306	560	10	5	98	68	..	1	19	33	3	64	3	42	143	83	97	8	3	10	75	40	175	166	42	42	3	234	..	2,282
Discharged "otherwise" during the year.	1	1	26	..	..	18	8	..	..	7	10	1	36	3	8	13	3	5	..	..	..	2	3	15	23	23	1	4	1	4	190
Died in hospital during the year..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25
Remaining on 31st December 1875	..	2	19	..	..	6	6	..	1	2	2	..	3	2	4	9	7	6	..	..	..	4	4	11	8	3	3	..	7	..	104
Total ..	13	309	608	14	5	121	71	..	2	28	47	4	103	8	58	168	94	109	8	3	10	81	47	189	180	72	72	3	246	..	2,601
Invalided during the year	..	1	1	..	..	18	1	..	..	7	8	1	14	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	9	68	..	..	3	..	134
Obtained sick leave during the year	..	..	20	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	62
Died out of hospital during the year	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6

Strength, 1,665.										Ceded Districts.										Average Daily Sick, 46.																	
Remained sick on 1st January 1876	..	1	7	..	2	1	110	6	..	1	..	69	..	1	23	36	37	26	11	..	9	8	..	1	25	37	98	47	1	22				
Admitted during the year..	..	..	362	..	2	1	110	16	..	..	..	69	..	..	38	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119
Total Treated ..	1	..	369	2	1	116	16	..	..	2	38	21	..	69	1	23	37	37	11	9	8	26	38	100	48	66	1	86	..	..	..	1,141
Discharged cured during the year	1	..	336	1	1	100	8	..	1	27	16	..	67	..	17	34	32	23	6	3	8	26	35	95	35	47	1	80	..	..	..	999		
Discharged "otherwise" during the year.	..	..	19	..	..	10	4	..	1	10	2	..	2	..	5	1	2	4	3	5	..	..	2	2	10	16	..	2	..	..	..	100
Died in hospital during the year..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
Remaining on 31st December 1876	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	28
Total ..	1	..	369	2	1	116	16	..	2	38	21	..	69	1	23	37	37	27	11	9	8	26	38	100	48	66	1	86	..	..	..	1,141		
Invalidated during the year	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	18	..	68
Obtained sick leave during the year	..	..	9	..	..	7	2	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	46
Died out of hospital during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
Average Daily Sick, 101.																																					
Strength, 3,080.										Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.										Average Daily Sick, 101.																	
Remained sick on 1st January 1876	..	9	3	23	..	18	8	163	29	1	..	7	2	..	3	..	5	110	47	98	78	12	10	26	72	100	234	89	79	1	277	1	..	136			
Admitted during the year..	..	..	33	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	25	2	92	5	121	49	95	82	13	10	26	72	100	234	89	79	1	277	1	..	2,669
Total Treated ..	9	36	1,026	18	8	167	30	1	3	20	27	2	95	5	121	49	95	82	13	10	26	72	100	234	89	79	1	277	1	..	..	2,695			
Discharged cured during the year	5	32	999	10	8	142	24	1	1	15	21	1	90	3	97	45	93	71	9	8	28	68	94	217	72	45	..	265	1	..	..	2,460			
Discharged "otherwise" during the year.	..	..	15	..	..	16	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	7	1	1	7	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	8	29	..	4	..	..	107
Died in hospital during the year..	..	2	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28
Remaining on 31st December 1876	..	4	2	8	..	..	9	6	..	..	1	3	..	2	1	11	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	14	9	6	..	8	..	..	100
Total ..	9	36	1,026	18	8	167	30	1	3	20	27	2	95	5	121	49	95	82	13	10	26	72	100	234	89	79	1	277	1	..	..	2,695			
Invalidated during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Obtained sick leave during the year	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	33	..	1	..	67
Died out of hospital during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
Average Daily Sick, 37.																																					
Strength, 2,880.										Nagpore Force.										Average Daily Sick, 37.																	
Remained sick on 1st January 1876	33	7	5	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	41	44	57	6	..	1	1	1	5	2	3	..	11	83				
Admitted during the year..	..	14	10	1,136	2	..	139	42	..	1	10	24	191	8	41	41	44	57	6	6	11	47	68	143	61	98	5	178	..	12	2,375				
Total Treated ..	14	10	1,169	2	..	146	42	..	1	15	27	..	..	194	8	44	41	45	59	6	7	12	48	60	148	63	101	5	189	..	12	2,468			

TABLE III—(Continued).

Statement showing the Remained, Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., under the different Diseases in the several Divisions and Districts of the Native Army during 1875.

	General Diseases.										Local Diseases.										Injuries.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Sub-Division A.					Sub-Division B.					Local Diseases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Fever.		Other Diseases of this Class.			Rheumatic Affections, 34 to 42.	Gyphilitic Affections, 43.	Scorbutic Affections, 54.	Dropsies, 57.	Other Diseases of this Class.		Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, 449 to 500.		Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the Liver, 501 to 520.	Diseases of the Spleen, 524 to 530.	Gonorrhoea, 556 to 594.	Abcesses, 819 and elsewhere according to site.	Ulcer, 869.	Skin Diseases, 827 to 901.	Other Diseases of this Class.		Old Age and Debility, 904 and 906.	Poisons, 906 to 991.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Continued, 6 to 14.	Malarious, 16 and 18.	Malignant Cholera, 18.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.		Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	Other Diseases of this Class.	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TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Remained, Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., under the different Diseases among the Native Army of Madras during the Year 1875.
Average Daily Sick, 842.
Strength, 27,791.

	Classes of Diseases.																										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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	Fever.		Malignant Cholera.			Other Diseases of this Class.			Rheumatic Affections, 34 to 42.		Syphilitic Affections, 43.		Scorbutic Affections, 54.		Dropsies, 57.		Other Diseases of this Class.		Local Diseases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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TABLE V.
Summary of the Army Statistics for the Year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average Daily Strength present throughout the Year.	Total Treated in Hospital.	Ratio per Cent. of the Treated to Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick per Cent. to the Average Daily Strength.	Deaths in Hospital.	Ratio of Deaths in Hospital per Cent. to Average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths in Hospital per Cent. to Treated.	Deaths out of Hospital, i.e., in the Station, on Guard, on Command, on Leave or Furlough.	Strength of the Army as borne on the Regimental Rolls on 31st December 1874, 29,986. 31st December 1875, 29,266. Mean, 29,625.	Total Deaths during 1875, in and out of Hospital, Columns 6 and 8.	Of Total Mortality.	Of Invalids and Discharged the Service for Disease.	Of Men sent away from Head-Quarters for Change of Climate.	Ratio per Cent. to Strength in and out of Hospital.	Ratio per Cent. to Strength in and out of Hospital.	Ratio per Cent. to Strength of Mortality of Christians in and out of Hospital.	Average Number of Consecutive Nights in Bed.
Cavalry.. .. 985	704	71.47	2.43	7	0.71	0.99	1	Mean 1,017	8	0.78	5.00	1.37	[121]	[865]	[89]	3.69
Infantry .. 26,806	22,494	83.91	3.04	217	0.80	0.96	132	Mean 27,029	349	1.29	3.18	2.64	[15,876]	[9,982]	[2,352]	4.43
Totals and Averages of all 27,791	23,198	83.11	3.02	224	0.80	0.97	133	Mean 28,046	357	1.27	3.24	2.59	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to the Strength of			
													1.20	1.20	1.40	1.40

Fort St. George,
10th July 1876.

EDWARD BALFOUR, Surgeon-General,
Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

